FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — Iran's Revolution Guards fired another surface-to-surface missile at the heart of Baghdad 5 February, Tehran radio announced. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA said the attack caused casualties and he warned the Iranians that Iraq will strike at "all the means which enable them to commit evil and criminal actions." Iraqi warplanes launched further attacks on Iranian cities the same day, and an Iranian communique cited by IRNA spoke of "scores" of civilian casualties. The targets included Qom, Tabriz, Dezful, and Bushehr, according to statements carried by Voice of the Masses radio.

As for the battlefront near Basra, an Iranian military spokesman told IRNA that Iranian forces continue to hold the 150 sq km area captured in the course of the Karbala' 5 offensive, adding that they are awaiting orders for further advances. A Tehran radio commentary maintained that Iraq has gained nothing in recent attempts to counterattack.

Khomeyni Message — Tehran radio broadcast a revolution day message to the Iranian nation from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, read by his son Ahmad during a 5 February memorial service at the Behesht-e Zahra cemetery. The message expressed the sympathy of "your old father" to those who have lost relatives and property in the war, urging everyone to show "patience and steadfastness." However, Khomeyni stressed that Iran's "martyrs" are "sitting on high in heaven," where "they see how their drops of blood have joined to create a massive flood" and "a storm which is shaking the foundations of the palaces of oppression and tyranny." Khomeyni congratulated the Karbala' 5 combatants on creating "epics" that have aroused the "amazement and astonishment" of the world, and he urged "all zealous young people" to "rush to the fronts." He contended that the entire nation is behind the war effort "except for a limited number of mercenary, spying hypocrites and other lackeys of world arrogance."

Turkish Paper on Intervention — A 3 February article by the Istanbul paper *Milliyet* discussed the possibility of Turkish intervention in Iraq in the event of an Iranian victory, asserting that "this question has been placed on Turkey's agenda by our Western allies, the United States in particular." The writer said this indicates that the United States would favor such a Turkish move if necessary and it sends a message to Iran to the effect that the latter could be confronted by Turkey in the event of a victory over Iraq. However, the Turkish armed forces have considered the implications of intervening in the Kirkuk region and have concluded that intervention would be an "adventure" that might immerse Turkey in the Middle East "quagmire." *Milliyet* added that Turkish military circles categorically oppose the use of Turkey by the United States in any possible attack on Iran and they believe Turkey must stay out of current conflicts in the region.

Lebanon

A "senior party official" cited by Beirut radio denied the FRG paper *Bild*'s report that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite was seriously wounded during an attempt to escape from his captors. However, the official also denied a report that Waite was recently seen walking near Beirut International Airport. Voice of Lebanon radio cited information that Waite is being detained in southern Beirut at the house of 'Imad Mughanniyah, a Hizballah activist who has been associated with various acts of terrorism. Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Hizballah's "spiritual leader," accused Waite of having been party to a U.S. "propaganda mission," according to DPA.

In another development, Soviet official Karen Brutents told the UAE paper *Al-Khalij* that the USSR will "react firmly" to any U.S. military intervention to free its hostages in Lebanon, AFP reported. Brutents, the deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, stated in an *Al-Safir* interview cited by Beirut radio that the U.S. build-up in the Mediterranean is a "provocation," and he warned that any U.S. military "adventure" will have "negative" consequences for U.S. interests and the international atmosphere.

Three IDF soldiers were wounded and one South Lebanese Army (SLA) man was killed in clashes with "terrorists" in Israel's security zone 6 February, IDF radio reported. Five terrorists were killed and their attack on an SLA position was repulsed.

Israel

Shamir on Syria — Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a political briefing in which he asserted that Syria is turning away from Iran and is now willing to identify Iran as a terrorist state. Shamir said the weakening of Syria's friendship with Iran is primarily due to pressure from its financial backer, Saudi Arabia, though Syria has additional reasons to dissociate itself from a country whose terrorist nature is increasingly recognized in the west.

Vanunu — The Jerusalem District Court rejected Mordekhay Vanunu's appeals for changes in his prison conditions, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that Vanunu has stopped his hunger strike.

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PLO Military Council Meets, Issues Statement

JN051955 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1806 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution concluded its meeting at the PLO office in fraternal Iraq last night. The Council discussed the situation in Lebanon, particularly the aggression against the Palestinian camps and ways to confront this aggression and bolster the steadfastness of our fighters and masses in these camps. The Council discussed the situation in the occupied homeland and ways to escalate the struggle inside the occupied territory against the Zionist occupation and to reinforce the popular uprising of our people throughout the occupied homeland. The Higher Military Council issued a statement at the end of its meeting. The following is the text of the statement:

The Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution held its periodic meeting in Baghdad on 4 February 1987 under Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution. The meeting began by observing a minute of silence to honor the martyrs. At the beginning of the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar praised the unique heroism of hero martyr Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Abu Tawq, commander of the steadfastness of the Shatila camp, and his deputy Captain Samir Dhiyab. He also praised the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian revolution's fighters defending the camps in Lebanon, who embody the greatest image of national unity under the PLO flag.

The Council then discussed items on the agenda related to recent political developments in the Palestinian arena and on Arab and international levels. Talks focused on important results of the Fifth ICO Summit regarding the Palestine question, the Gulf war, and other regional and international issues. The situation in Lebanon, particularly the aggression against the Palestinian camps, was the major topic, especially because the aggression against the camps has been continuing for 5 months by the Israeli army, the Amal gangs, the Lebanese Army's 1st and 6th Brigades, and Syrian special units and tanks. The Council discussed ways to confront this aggression and to bolster the steadfastness of our fighters and masses in these camps. The Council also reviewed the Arab initiative to which the Palestinian leadership has responded and other initiatives, including the withdrawal from Maghdushah, which came in response to efforts by Arabs and others.

The Council discussed all proposals and plans for confronting the escalating aggression against our camps. The Council also discussed the situation in the occupied territory and ways to escalate the struggle there against the Zionist occupation and to bolster the popular uprising of our people throughout our Palestinian homeland. They discussed the great significance of this uprising, which expresses our people's unity under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Council also discussed the possibilities of the expected U.S.-Israeli attack, especially in light of the U.S. naval preparations in the eastern Mediterranean, and the possibility of U.S. military action against areas in Beirut and elsewhere. The Council resumed discussion of all reports and made the relevant decisions and recommendations regarding our forces and various military situations.

PLO Statement on Continuing Camps War

JN052014 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1806 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Statement by "official Palestinian source;" place, date not given]

[Text] The Arab Good Offices Committee on ending the camps war has issued an appeal through the chairman of the Arab League Council and Algerian foreign minister, and through the Arab League secretary general urging all parties to cease fire immediately and to implement the plan drawn up by the Arab Good Offices Committee. In this regard we would like to emphasize the following:

1. The PLO has responded to all calls for a cease-fire and to all previous cease-fire agreements.

2. The Palestinian leaders have furnished, through the withdrawal from Maghdushah, evidence of their serious desire to end the ugly war.

3. We expected the Arab Good Offices Committee to identify the party responsible for the continued aggression against our Palestinian camps, following the Palestinian's positive response to, and implementation of, the Arab plan by withdrawing from Maghdusha. We told the committee of this during its meeting in Kuwait on 28 January 1987.

Despite all the above, the hostile parties, which include the Amal gangs, the Syrian forces, and the Israeli army, continued their aggression against our camps, children, and women.

PLO Radio Views U.S. Fleet Movement, Camps War

JN052110 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1825 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "The Movement of U.S. Fleet and the Continuation of the Regional Conspiracy"]

[Text] Brother sons of our great Palestinian people and the glorious Arab nation: Once again the U.S. fleet has moved toward the Lebanese coast. The presence of more than 30 naval units, including 3 aircraft carriers and thousands of U.S. Marines, has been confirmed. All this is taking place amid clear U.S. threats to the Arab region. What draws our attention is that the U.S. military moves toward the Lebanese coast coincide with the continuation of the tripartite aggression against our Palestinian camps — an aggression being carried out by Amal gangs, Lebanese Army brigades, and special Syrian units, supported by the Zionist enemy.

This U.S. military move also coincides with the insistence of the parties to the conspiracy on continuing their conspiracy and ignoring all the agreements and the calls to end this hideous conspiracy and to exert all efforts to confront the Zionist enemy and the large-scale U.S. onslaught. This coincidence between

fleet movements and the continuation of the conspiracy is additional proof of the involvement of the parties to the aggression against the camps in the large-scale hostile plan against the region.

We specifically refer to the Syrian regime itself and the local Lebanese forces connected with it. It is impossible to believe the Syrian regime is not involved in this conspiracy while it is using all means to shed blood in secondary battles, thus paving the way for U.S. intervention and military action against the region at a time when all the forces that should confront U.S military action are exhausted by the sectarian conflict, which is directed by the Zionist enemy and implemented by the Syrian regime.

He who follows the situation has the right to ask why the Syrian regime and the forces connected with it insist on this bloody conflict and this hideous war against the Palestinians, since the Palestinians constitute the most important force that can confront all future U.S. activities? The Syrian regime and the Amal gangs have proved again they are part of the serious developments in the region. The Syrian regime has proved it is playing a role in the large-scale enemy plan against Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arab region in general.

Regardless of any development, this Syrian plot will not make the Palestinian revolution and its Lebanese nationalist allies deviate from the defense of their existence and their nation's security or from their fight to foil this hostile plan and to destroy all its small tools. Victory is always on the side of our revolution and the struggler masses.

Al-Nuhayyan Meets Yasir 'Arafat in Abu Dhabi

JN011151 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Feb (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this morning. The meeting was attended Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head the UAE President's Office; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; and Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative to the UAE.

Anis al-Khatib stated after the meeting that talks included recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas in light of the results of the Fifth ICO Summit.

He added that talks centered on the developments of the Palestine question, the camps war in Lebanon, which has been going on for more than 2 years, and the problems facing the Palestinian people in their places of residence. The talks also covered the political situation in the Arab homeland and developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

PDRY

Nu'man Attends Party, Military Meeting in Shabwah

LD051918 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpts] An expanded meeting was held at noon today at the secretariat of the party organization committee in Shabwah Governorate. The meeting included members of party leadership committees in the governorate and the (Ba Suhayb) Military Brigade and was held in the presence of Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The meeting was devoted to discussing the circular of the seventh Central Committee session. [passage omitted]

The brother prime minister this morning met at the (Ba Suhayb) Brigade headquarters soldiers, NCO's, and officers from the defense and security establishments of the governorate, and delivered an important political lecture to them. Beginning the lecture, he conveyed greetings and congratulations from the Central Committee and its Political Bureau on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the YSP's victory over the abortive coup conspiracy. He explained the principal decisions of the Central Committee's seventh session.

He praised the important role played by the Armed Forces and other military and security establishments in foiling that bloody conspiracy. He urged them to enhance security and vigilance, strengthen military discipline, and implement the military training program to enhance their combat preparedness to confront the impudence of the enemies and their conspiracies, which aim at aborting our progressive democratic nationalist regime, and to stand with all bravery and boldness against the rumors circulated by imperialist and reactionary circles against our regime.

In his lecture, the brother prime minister touched on the issue of Yemeni unity, pointing out that the political leadership of Democratic Yemen regards this strategic issue not as a slogan devoid of content but as a fundamental task facing our party and the masses of our people, and that its true value lies basically in the unity of interests of the toiling Yemeni masses who will inherit the true benefits of social change. He added that the leadership of the southern part of the homeland is very eager to promote the work of the unity committees, implement joint projects, and to continue to hold meetings with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland with a view to achieving unity of the territory and people through peaceful and democratic means.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Ambassador

EA051320 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, met today with Hasan Aminian, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Aden. During the meeting, relations between the two countries and their development and consolidation were discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mining To Play 'Major Role' in Revenue Increase

LD052253 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 5 Feb 87

["Spotlight on the News" program]

[Text] Within the framework of its economic policy and as part of its plans, the general establishment for petroleum and minerals, Petromin, has been actively exploiting the mineral wealth buried in our rich soil such as phosphate, iron, aluminium, copper, gold, and silver, in addition to the other resources endowing our country.

In the coming years, mining will play a major role in contributing to the state's revenue. It will constitute one of the state's steady economic resources. The country has begun to diversify its resources alongside petroleum, thanks to the continued great care shown by the government of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, may God preserve him.

As a result of this policy, the Mahd al-Dhahab mine will, God willing, begin production commercially in early 1988. The mine is expected to yield an estimated 400 metric tons of ore daily, each producing 26 grams of silver. The contracts concern the exploitation of the Mahd al-Dhahab mine — totally owned by Petromin — by the end of 1987, when it will operate on an experimental basis for 2 months, after which commercial production from the mine will begin. The mine is expected to last 12 years from the date of production. Petromin has secured concessions to conduct tests throughout the Mahd region. Exploratory digging in this area has been going on and the results, thanks to God, are encouraging. They will provide reserves in addition to those already discovered at the Mahd mine.

Petromin continues to prospect for minerals to use them commercially in various towns of the Kingdom. The Mahd al-Dhahab mine is considered a principal base and a kingpin for the exploitation of mineral wealth, a start for the mining industry in the Kingdom, and a springboard for the carrying out of research and prospecting for other mines.

The studies already carried out by Petromin show that the Umm al-Shalahib area, southwest of Riyadh, contains zinc ore with a ratio of 5-18 percent, in addition to precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper. Studies also show the presence of gold and silver in the Al-Safrah area. Exploration for diamonds continues to increase the already discovered reserves. This is in addition to the preparation of a geophysical study coupled with laboratory analysis of samples.

Another project for the production of gold is situated between Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah and Al-Qasim in the Al-Sufayrat area. A feasbility study proved that gold is there in commercial quantities.

Explorations will continue in the neighboring areas. The study will be presented to the Petromin Board to secure agreement on the mining concession. Production in this region will begin within 2 years of the approval.

Another region where studies were conducted for the production of copper by Petromin, after a permit was secured to exploit it, is Jabal Sa'ib. Petromin has decided to delay work in this area because copper production is not economically viable now because of the drop in prices, abundant world production of copper, and the slump in the copper market. This is in addition to an idea presented by one of the companies operating in the (?Doll) area on the Riyadh-al-Ta'if road, an old gold mining area. Additional studies will be made in the area to uncover its deposits.

The gold mine's importance does not stem from the production of gold as a strategic element but from the fact that it is the first mine to be constructed by the most modern world systems and is a pioneer in the field of technologically advanced mining operations. This made it possible to increase the number of Saudi technical cadres in the field of mining.

This is not the first time this mine has been exploited. There is excavatory evidence that gold was extracted from it over 3,000 years ago. Thus it is one of 150 sites excavations proved to have been the center of production of gold and silver throughout the country in the old days. Exploitation of these metals from this region was resumed in the days of the Abbaside caliphate and later in the days of the government of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz through the Saudi Arabian Mining Administration in the period around 1937 to 1955. Production amounted to over 750,000 ounces of gold and over 1.1 million ounces of silver. But the company decided to stop production in view of the increased depth of ore deposits, which increased production costs, since the price of gold was constant at the time. In the early 1970s, the prices of gold and silver began to increase greatly. This encouraged the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources to resume exploration in the area once more and this heralded good results.

The government's mining policy has been to draw up long term plans that will lead to a sure end. It has been using the greatest world experts and the highest level of technological advancement in the fields of computer and artificial satellites. It carried out a comprehensive geological study of the Kingdom to a degree not reached by the world's most advanced countries. Following this long and difficult road, the Kingdom reached a sound foundation which it has used as a base for exploration and prospecting for mineral wealth. Petromin has succeeded in determining the centers of silver, gold, and other metals in this area at a time when geologists thought the area's resources were exhausted.

The Mining Department of Petromin was originally founded to stimulate the mining sector and develop it in light of the directives of the government of the custodian of the two holy mosques. These directives provide for the diversification of the resources of revenue and expenditure within the framework of the controls and guidelines of the 5-year development plan of the Kingdom, in addition to developing the know-how of the Saudis and forming a nucleus of national cadres and establishing capability for the development and continuity of mining activities at every stage. All this necessitates close cooperation with the academic and professional local and foreign sources.

The Mining Department also continues the technical follow-up of all exploration and exploitation operations and the evaluation of all stages and makes recommendations concerning the continuation and rectification of operations or their abandonment. The Mining Department takes part in Petromin negotiations and those of the ministry's agency for mineral wealth with the companies who express a wish to the government to participate in the exploitation of local minerals. The department continues precise supervision of some of the existing mining projects, provides them with support from its advanced human resources and national capabilities, and selects the secondary mining areas and evaluates the feasibility of their operation by Petromin by itself, without foreign participation.

The Mining Department was also formed to represent the government in regional and international partnerships of all kinds such as the carrying out of feasibility studies for the exploitation of a specific partnership in a friendly country. Naturally, it represents the government at international conferences, in addition to cooperating with professional and academic circles for the creation and development of the necessary cadres and the capabilities needed for the exploration and processing of metals.

U.S. Naval Activity Termed 'Extremely Worrying'

NC051455 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Commentary by Muhammad Sharaf: "The Dangers and Perils of U.S. Military Action in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt the reports on U.S. naval activity near the Lebanese coast are extremely worrying. U.S. Defense Department officials have declared three U.S. aircraft carriers and approximately 22 other naval units are currently observing developments in the Lebanese situation. These officials have stated the naval units are ready to intervene when necessary, since the hostage crisis has intensified. [passage omitted]

The current political situation in the United States makes American military intervention a real possibility. Since the exposure of the Iran arms scandal, the U.S. Administration under President Reagan has been in a dilemma. As is known, much has been said and is still being said about the motives prompting President Reagan and his senior aides to sell arms to Iran. One of these motives was to exchange the U.S. hostages for weapons, on the grounds that those who are holding the hostages are Shi'ite groups in Lebanon and Iran could exert its influence to persuade these groups to release them.

There have also been belated attempts to justify these arms deals, which have caused the United States to lose its credibility in the Arab world and at home. According to one such attempt, there was a desire to win over the moderate elements in the Iranian regime seeking to take over power in Iran after Ayatollah Khomeyni dies.

As is known, the U.S. Administration failed to achieve any of these objectives. The U.S. hostages are still detained. Moreover, American officials, headed by President Reagan, did not find the moderate elements in the Iranian regime, as *The Wall Street Journal* has indicated.

In light of all this, we can deduce that U.S. military action is very likely. By undertaking such an operation, the U.S. Administration would attempt to cover its embarrassment.

However, the question which arises at this point is: Against whom will the U.S. Government act? It is clear its target will be the Shi'ites in Lebanon. There is another question: Is there any guarantee an action of this kind will succeed? The answer is there is no guarantee at all, given the failure of some of the operations carried out by the United States in the past. There is another important point: Any U.S. military action will endanger the lives of the hostages.

We can only wait and see how events develop.

AL-WAFD Cited on Threats to U.S. Cairo Embassy

NC050919 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Egyptian weekly *Al-Wafd* says the U.S. Ambassador to the vanquished capital [Cairo] has received a death threat from an organization opposed to the Egyptian regime and hostile to the Americans and Zionists. The paper, a mouthpiece for the opposition Neo-Wafd Party, mentions in today's edition the embassy of Israel's mad dog [Reagan] in the vanquished capital received several telephone calls over the last week threatening suicidal operations to kill embassy personnel.

Soviet Society To Open; Gromyko's Son To Visit

NC051830 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb 5 (AFP) — The Egyptian authorities have decided to allow an Egypt-Soviet Friendship Society, which was disbanned in 1981 under the late President Anwar al-Sadat, to reopen, the Soviet Ambassador to Egypt said here on Thursday.

Ambassador Genadiy Zhuravlev, who made the announcement after a meeting with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, said the move would "strengthen Soviet-Egyptian cooperation." He said Mr. Ghali had agreed to be chairman of the society.

In another sign of improving relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, it has been announced here that the head of Moscow's African Institute is to visit Egypt for five days from next Tuesday [10 February] to attend a conference on Soviet-Egyptian relations.

The official, Anatoliy Gromyko, is the son of Soviet President Andrey Gromyko.

Egypt Denies Arms Supply to Iran Via Turkey

TA051543 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1510 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Ankara [no date as received] (A.a) — Egypt's Embassy in Ankara denied Wednesday a press report attributed to *New York Times* which referred to Egyptian officials saying that Iran wanted to purchase 40 Phantoms from Egypt and those were to be sent to Iran via Turkey.

A press release of the Egyptian Embassy also denied the same reports that Egyptian officials alleged that the planes carrying arms for Iran went from Greece and Turkey to Iran.

The Egyptian Minister of Information Mr. Safwat Al-Sharif categorically denied these reports and described them as completely false and a mere fabrication, the release said.

"These rumors which are harmful to both Egypt and Turkey are bound to raise unnecessary speculation" the Embassy's press release concluded.

Wafd Leader Says Election Law Unconstitutional

NC051739 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — Mumtaz Nassar, leader of the Wafd opposition in the People's Assembly, has welcomed President Mubarak's decision to hold a referendum on the dissolution

of the People's Assembly. He said dissolution was one of the demands made by the various opposition parties.

Nassar asserted the new People's Assembly elections should be held under the auspices of a neutral government, and a judiciary body should supervise the election process in all constituencies. He also called for the current People's Assembly law to be amended, describing it as unconstitutional because it limits the number of seats open to independent candidates to 48.

Nassar stated if the elections are held under the current law, he will once again contest this law in the Supreme Constitutional Court.

He went on to say he will tell the Higher Committee of the Wafd Party this evening the new law is unconstitutional and the party should not take part in the elections under it. He indicated, however, the Higher Committee will have the final say on this matter.

Opposition Leaders Confer

NC052210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — The opposition party leaders have again praised President Husni Mubarak's decision to invite the voters to a referendum on the dissolution of the People's Assembly. At a popular congress held by the opposition parties in Cairo this evening, they asserted this decision will further consolidate the march toward democracy in Egypt. [passage omitted]

At the end of the 4-hour conference, the opposition parties made a number of recommendations. They called for the cancellation of the emergency law and emphasized the importance of freedom of expression and of popular association. They called for the repeal of Law No 95 of 1980 on the safeguarding of values and of Law No 105 of 1980 pertaining to state security courts. They called on the president of the Republic to exercise his constitutional right to issue a republican decree amending the electoral election law and reverting to the individual election law, and establishing the full rights of the parliament [majlis niyabi] to amend the state's general budget without referring to the executive councils. They also recommended abrogating the system of the socialist public prosecutor's office and stressed the need for the judicial authority to supervise the general elections. They emphasized, as well, the president of the Republic and his deputies should be elected through a direct vote from among more than one candidate.

Mubarak Urges Armed Forces Modernization

NC060938 Cairo MENA in English 0759 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb. 6 (MENA) — Urging continuing modernisation of the Armed Forces and upgrading their combat efficiency, President Husni Mubarak declared, at a meeting with officers of the Second and Third Field Armies, that Egypt will not allow any aggression on any Arab state, reported *Al-Akhbar* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* in their top front page stories and *Al-Ahram* in its second-lead today.

President Mubarak declared that Egypt's national pride and the assertion of its dignity arose from the might and capabilities of its forces, the papers said.

At the two hour meeting held at the command headquarters of the Third Field Army, President Mubarak spoke about the home scene and foreign affairs, the proceedings of the fifth Islamic summit conference he recently attended in Kuwait and the demonstration of support the Islamic states gave Egypt there, the papers said.

The president also spoke about the achievements of the five year development plan, economic problems and the problems of foreign debts, expressing optimism about increasing production "by which we will arrive at a decisive solution for these problems," the papers said.

President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is backing Iraq and that Egypt's standing in the Arab world went beyond all matters of form such as diplomatic representation, the papers added.

Cabinet Briefed on ICO, Security; Amends Law

NC050930 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has announced the cabinet reviewed during a meeting last night under the chairmanship of Dr 'Atif Sidqi a report submitted by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the results of the Fifth ICO Summit, held recently in Kuwait. The report applauds the Kuwaiti stand and its efforts to ensure a successful summit. It also notes Egyptian efforts to foil attempts to divert the ICO conference from its supreme objectives. The report outlines the results of President Mubarak's contacts with leaders of Islamic countries and his visits to Oman and the UAE.

The information minister added the cabinet then discussed a report submitted by Interior Minister Zaki Badr in which he stressed the stability of the security situation and police efforts to confront criminality and breaches of law.

During the same meeting, the cabinet approved a bill amending some of the provisions of the law pertaining to the exercise of political rights. The amendment is designed to grant independent candidates who do not belong to political parties the same rights enjoyed by the political parties in the process of candidacy.

Further Communique, Reports on Fighting

Communique No 2,557

JN051733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,557 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious forces of Iraq are continuing their glorious defense of the homeland, providing in their struggle a bright picture of the new Iraq. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In 89 combat missions carried out by the valiant pilots today, our heroic Air Force destroyed enemy troop concentrations, equipment, weapons, vehicles, and preparations, scoring violent and destructive hits.

To continue to strike at the dens of evil and crime of the Zionist rulers of Iran and to destroy them so they will desist from their aggression against our border and our land and from shelling the residential areas of our cities, our mighty Air Force has carried out the following missions:

a. At 1025 [0725 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Shushtar.

b. At 1159 today, our aircraft attacked Bushehr.

c. At 1330 today, our aircraft attacked Dezful, destroying their targets in the city.

d. At 1647 today, our aircraft attacked Qom destroying their targets in the city.

Our daring pilots then returned with their aircraft to the homeland, safely and victorious, praise be to God.

2. The heroic helicopter pilots of the Army's airborne division today carried out 78 combat missions in which they wiped out many scoundrels, destroyed quantities of weapons, equipment, and vehicles, and returned with their helicopters safely to base, protected by God.

3. To inflict further losses on the criminal Khomeyniites, the loyal soldiers of the VII Army Corps continued to direct heavy fire at the enemy, inflicting the following losses:

They killed 152 of the scoundrels; destroyed 13 vehicles, some of which were carrying personnel; destroyed 1 shovel [preceding word in English] and damaged 3 others; destroyed 17 infantry positions and killed their occupants; destroyed 9 ammunition dumps; destroyed 11 various weapons emplacements and killed enemy personnel manning these emplacements; and destroyed 2 observation posts.

4. Through intensive artillery bombardment and fire from other weapons, further losses were inflicted on the Khomeyniite aggressors in the III Army Corps sector, with the effective support of our heroic Air Force and the daring Army's airborne division.

5. An enemy force estimated at 30 men attempted to approach the positions of our valiant forward units in the heroic II Army Corps sector. The brave soldiers of the II Army Corps engaged the enemy force and using various weapons succeeded in completely foiling the enemy attempt, killing 15 and wounding others, while the remaining others fled.

6. The Zionist rulers of Iran have shelled residential areas in Basra, Khanaqin, and Sayyid Sadiq, using long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the martyrdom of three civilians, including a child, and the wounding of seven civilians, including a women. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 February 1987

Missile Hits Baghdad

JN051901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1854 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb — Baghdad was the target of a missile fired by the rulers of Iran this evening as an expression of the hatred they harbor toward Iraq. A military spokesman has told INA that the missile fell at 1930 [1630 GMT] today and there were dead and wounded and damage to civilian property as a result. The spokesman warned the Iranian side saying: We shall strike at all the means which enable them to commit evil and criminal actions.

Qom, Tabriz Raided

JN052032 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2018 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 5 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In immediate retaliation by our heroic Air Force for the shelling by the enemies, the agents of Zionism, of Baghdad and Basra and so the scoundrels will realize we are very near them and that we will not remain silent about any crime they commit and that our punishment is double their aggression, our Air Force has carried out the following two missions:

1. At 2140 [1830 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a violent air raid on Qom.

2. At the same time other aircraft attacked Tabriz.

The daring pilots returned with their aircraft to the homeland safely, praise be to God.

Let the rulers of Iran know that in return for the shedding of every single drop of pure Iraqi blood they will have to pay floods of rotten blood. "That is the reward of the tyrants." [Koranic verse]

[Dated] 5 February 1987

Assembly Speaker Urges IPU To Help End War

JN051310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly has urged the IPU to shoulder its historic responsibility and end the Iranian regime's transgressions, violation of international laws and the UN Charter, and its rejection of international and regional efforts aimed at achieving a cease-fire and initiating peace negotiations between the two countries. In a message to IPU President Hans Stercken, in Bonn, Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that the Iranian regime massed its regular forces and Khomeyni guards along the battlefront on 9 January to occupy southern Iraq and dominate the city of Basra, and establish a government against our people's will and contrary to the principles of international law and the UN Charter which affirm a peaceful solution to regional and international disputes and guarantees the legitimate rights of both sides.

The Iraqi National Assembly speaker added that the Iranian regime embarked on its recent aggression before the opening of the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, arrogantly defying the will of 46 Islamic countries and the international community which called on this regime to stop the war, conduct peaceful negotiations, implement UN and Security Council resolutions and the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement, and respond to Iraq's initiatives and President Saddam Husayn's messages to the Iranian rulers to achieve a just, comprehensive, unconditional peace settlement on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of the two warring countries. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi affirmed that our valiant Armed Forces managed, after bitter fighting which lasted more than 3 weeks, to crush the invaders, inflict grave losses on the aggressor forces, and foil their morbid dreams of dominating other people and implementing their expansionist racist ambitions through aggression, terrorism, and blackmail.

He indicated that the National Assembly has always affirmed its strong commitment to just, comprehensive peace and its support for the resolutions of international parliamentary conferences calling for establishing peace between Iraq and Iran. Dr Hammadi warned of the adverse effects of the continuation of the war not only on the two countries but also on the Arab Gulf region and on world peace since Zionism and imperialism are continuing their rabid efforts to arm the Tehran rulers and prolong the war until it spreads to other Gulf countries. He urged the IPU to define its position during its forthcoming conference in Managua on the Iranian regime which justifies and encourages war and aggression and rejects regional and international peace efforts. The National Assembly sent a similar message to the IPU secretary general in Geneva.

IRNA: Base, 'Agents' Seized in Kurdish Actions

LD052010 Tehran IRNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — Iraq's peshmergas of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) infiltrated a base of Iraqi Ba'thist agents in Khushnav District Sulaymaniyah Province on January 26 capturing five Ba'thist elements, and seizing a large amount of wepaons.

Announcing the above, the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) also reported that the PUK forces captured five more Iraqi government agents and seized their base near Kirkuk in an ambush on January 28.

The report added that two Iraqi military vehicles were ambushed and five of their passengers taken captive on Erbil-Howeira road during the foresaid period by the PUK forces.

King Husayn, Others Welcome Lebanese President

JN041210 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Amman — His Excellency Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his wife arrived in Amman today on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and her Majesty Queen Nur. During the visit, he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials on the overall Arab situation, developments in the Lebanese arena, and relations between the two fraternal countries. Foremost among those receiving Jordan's great guest and his wife on their arrival at Amman Airport today were His Majesty King Husayn and her Majesty Queen Nur. They were also received by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess Tharwat, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and their wives. [passage omitted]

The Lebanese president is accompanied by an official delegation which includes Ghassan Twayni, the president's adviser; Marun Haymari, chief of protocol at the Presidential Palace; Rafiq Shlaylah, director of the national news agency; and a number of officials.

Husayn, Al-Jumayyil Meet

JN041344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and Lebanese President His Excellency Amin al-Jumayyil held a round of talks at Al-Nadwah Palace today. They exchanged views on current Arab and international issues and reviewed developments in the Lebanese arena. His majesty confirmed to President al-Jumayyil Jordan's support for the unity of Lebanon and its people and for achieving Lebanese reconciliation in a way that guarantees fraternal Lebanon's security, sovereignty, and independence.

President al-Jumayyil expressed Lebanon's appreciation for Jordan's principled position toward the Lebanese question and concern for the unity and safety of Lebanon. They also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries.

The talks were attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Talks Continue 5 Feb

JN051644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Aqaba — The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Lebanese side led by His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil resumed talks at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this morning. Attending talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Miniter Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and, on the Lebanese side, presidential adviser Ghassan Tuwayni.

His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil also held a bilateral meeting. During the meeting, the two sides discussed current developments in the Arab arena in general, developments in Lebanon in particular, and the efforts being exerted to achieve a Lebanese accord and to end the Lebanese crisis to safeguard Lebanon's unity, security, and independence.

Prince Hasan Speaks to NEWSWEEK on Middle East

JN051206 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 87 p 4

[Interview with Crown Prince Hasan by *Newsweek* Columnist Pranay Gupte — date, place not given]

[Text][Gupte] What are the prospects for an end to the Iraq-Iran war?

[Hasan] An end to hostilities can only be brought about through renewed and interlinked efforts by the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement, the Islamic Summit and the superpowers. This war will not be decided on the battlefield. The United States as well as regional players have preferred appeasement of the combatants through purveying arms totaling billions of dollars over the last six years. They have not shouldered their responsibilities in imposing and instituting a cease-fire, which was within their mandate and capability. A cease-fire must now be imposed by a comprehensive Islamic political will. We cannot blame the world for inaction if we ourselves do not offer a regional and Islamic solution to this conflict.

[Gupte] What if this drawn-out war continues?

[Hasan] If the war isn't ended soon, and if the larger issues of growth and development aren't addressed effectively, my abiding fear is the erosion of the fiber of the region's sovereign states. The images of Cambodia — images of genocide in the name of ideology, totalitarian control of personal freedoms, barren waste — come to mind. We are in a race against time.

[Gupte] What is your reaction to the Iran-Iraq contra scandal?

[Hasan] I am disappointed over the entire Machiavellian approach taken in this matter. For the people of our region, the symbol of power of American leaadership was always that it was based on a moral stance. In terms of morality, our support for Iraq has been based on principle; it has been guided by a sense of (Arab) identity. After the Iranian revolution, we attempted to open a dialogue with Iran. Their answer, at that time, was that our total acceptance of the Iranian version of Islam would be the only condition for such a dialogue. The Iranians (have) a primeval sense of vengenace against the Arab World and the Arab identity. They invoke chauvinistic views of Islam. We recognize Iran is a strategic prize (for the West). Yet the feelings of the people of this region seem to have been set aside for expediency (by the Americans).

[Gupte] Where are matters headed in the Middle East?

[Hasan] We find sadness in the strife of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war and various regional conflicts. These conflicts point to the

erosion of regional identity, inviting a Balkanisation of the area. It seems that we, the people of this region, are losing our vision.

[Gupte] How should the world community regard the future of the region?

[Hasan] The time has come for a return to statesmanship, for a thorough discussion of the West's concept of this region. The time has come to break away from stereotypes; we are not all oil barons or terrorists or procurers of beautiful women. We (have) everyday concerns, perhaps with more than our share of worries. At the moment, however, we feel that for the West the concept of this region is secondary to utilitarianism and self-interest. This is inviting a disintegration in the form of exteremism that would be very difficult to manage.

[Gupte] You are concerned that Iran-fueled fundamentalism will affect the stability of Arab states. What can be done to thwart this radcalism?

[Hasan] Fundamentalism in our region is an issue involving young people. Fifty per cent of Jordan's population, for example, is below the age of 15. If one reads the fundamentalist message in Iran or Egypt or wherever and removes the names of the countries involved, one finds little to distinguish between the various authors. Their tone is nihilist and their message is invariably about social disparities. We are not dealing here with a rational phenomenon but with something highly emotional. Our young population is extremely susceptible to liberation theology and politics. The momentum of fundamentalism is nurtured by poverty, social imbalances, political frustration. Hence my grave concern for the future. Unless the countries of this region work together to identify the common ground for development and prosperity, unless the West is willing to help, disintegration will continue to change the face of this region.

[Gupte] You have been active in humanitarian issues. Going beyond regional concerns, what are your concerns for the world community?

[Hasan] Our lives are dominated by political extremism. In the past the world found it difficult to live with one or two hotbeds of terrorism. Imagine then if we have a growing number of hotbeds. Imagine not only this region but other regions in the Third World sharply divided by internal frictions. The time has come to get our act together. The very seeds of global confrontation are sown in lack of cooperation and social and economic inequities. World leaders often tend to deal with crises as they come, but we need now to plan better for our collective future, especially for our disaffected young.

USSR's Brutents Cited on U.S. 'Show of Force'

NC051655 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Interview with Karan Brutents, deputy head of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department and head of the Soviet delegation to the Lebanese Communist Party's Fifth National Congress, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given — questions in Arabic and Russian and responses in Russian, followed by paragraph by paragraph translation into Arabic — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] What are your impressions of the Lebanese Communist Party's Fifth National Congress?

[Brutents] My impressions are good, as the party managed to convene this congress despite all of the suffering and the ongoing 12-year-old war. This congress signifies the party's deep roots in the people's consciences and its excellent relations with all of the progressive sects in Lebanon. I was astonished and amazed by the response to the party's call of the great number of Lebanese factions that are attending the congress. We have seen how the representatives of these factions and parties are rushing to deliver their speeches before the congress, referring to the Communist Party with due respect, and supporting the party's policy and initiatives. Among them, I might name as examples Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the Ba'th Party representative; Comrade Walid Junblatt, who is well known; and the representatives of all of the Palestinian resistance factions who spoke at the congress. I believe all of them support the party's policy.

[Correspondent] There are several reports on the concentration of U.S. fleets in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Gulf region, accompanied by threats of aggression. The Americans contend these measures are intended to counter terrorism. How do you view this new escalation?

[Brutents] I have heard of and read about the movement of the U.S. fleet toward the eastern Mediterranean. I believe this is an example of the political action preferred by U.S. leaders, by which they undertake a show of force to intimidate and terrify the world's peoples. This policy has been condemned by the world public, for it is incompatible with international rules and values. These U.S. actions cannot be disguised by the stated intention of combating or confronting various terrorist acts; that is, this U.S. policy cannot be covered up with the slogan of confronting terrorism.

[Correspondent] The U.S. Administration recently announced it will conduct a nuclear test, in defiance of the desire of all of the world's peoples for an end to nuclear testing. The U.S. Administration insists on rejecting the Soviet position and desire to cease nuclear tests. How do you view this issue, and what will the Soviet stand be, in your view?

[Brutents] The Soviet Union has announced it will not carry out any nuclear tests unless the Americans do so. The Soviet Union is committed to this declaration and this policy. If the United States carries out a nuclear test, then the Soviet Union must seriously consider the matter.

[Correspondent] The CPSU Central Committee session held early this year is considered to be very important. Would you give us some idea of the basic issues that were dealt with and their significance, in terms of implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Brutents] The resolutions of this session were designed to implement the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This session made a tangible outline of the means that the party should adopt to realize the concepts laid down by that congress. Within this context, we feel the resolutions issued by the CPSU Central Committee early this year are historic. Comrade Gorbachev's stand and the resolutions of this session constitute a practical program for the implementation of the comprehensive and ambitious resolutions of the 27th Congress.

[Correspondent] There is talk of a new course being charted by the Soviet leaders following the 27th CPSU Congress. How would you summarize this new course?

[Brutents] There is no doubt that the 27th Congress made radical changes in party policy. It has taken an approach intended to resolve most of the problems confronting our society's progress se. These resolutions will serve to drive the serious and creative work being done for the sake of our society. Naturally, this will also help our friends and comrades.

[Correspondent] Would you like to address the Lebanese people through the Voice of the People radio?

[Brutents] I would first like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk to you and to the Lebanese people through the Voice of the People. If I have a single wish, it is that this war will end quickly and that Lebanon will emerge once again as a healthy and peaceful state.

Al-Turk Meets USSR Embassy Official, Swiss Envoy

NC051331 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet Embassy first secretary, met with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, today. Suslikov said they discussed bilateral ties and topics of common concern which are being discussed at the United Nations. Suslikov declined to answer a question on the U.S. buildup in the Mediterranean. He said: This question would be better addressed to the Americans. Suslikov was asked if he intends to remain in West Beirut. He answered: Naturally. We have been here for a long time, and we have never thought of leaving, even during the Israeli invasion.

Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk also met with Swiss Ambassador to Lebanon (Bouillard). Their discussion centered on the closure of the Swiss Embassy in Lebanon. The Swiss ambassador was asked the reasons for the closure. He said it was due to the circumstances in West Beirut and expressed hope the closure, which he described as temporary, will not last long. He denied the embassy had received any threats. The Swiss ambassador also noted that 170 Swiss nationals still live in West Beirut.

Conflicting Reports on Waite Health, Whereabouts

Conditions for Release

NC061404 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1349 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The magazine *Al-Shira'* reports in its edition to be published tomorrow that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite will be released immediately after the conclusion of so-called U.S. muscle-flexing and after contacts between the kidnappers and the Western countries having hostages detained in Lebanon are resumed.

Reportedly 'Seriously Wounded'

DW060800 Hamburg BILD in German 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Beirut: Negotiator Waite Shot and Wounded?"]

[Text] The archbishop of Canterbury's special emissary, Terry Waite (49), is said to be seriously wounded. Beirut security circles reported the negotiator wanted to flee from his captors. A watchman is said to have fired at him with his submachinegun. The terrorists had made Waite face a secret underground court.

Reported in 'Good Health'

NC061225 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] There is no new information on the fate of Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy.

According to information received by Radio Free Lebanon, the mediator who used to accompany Mr Terry Waite to the kidnappers' place is Dr 'Adnan Muruwwah, former health minister in the Al-Wazzan government. Security sources explained that Dr Muruwwah, who accompanied Waite to the kidnappers, had received a false telephone call, telling him to come immediately to the American University Hospital. Thus, Waite was left alone and his detention was accomplished.

Qabalan Qabalan, the Amal Movement's military official, has affirmed that the Anglican Church envoy is in good health. Qabalan denied that Waite was wounded while trying to escape from his detainers.

House Where Detained Named

NC060729 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0719 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Some concerned parties have received information that Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy, is being detained in the house of 'Imad Mughanniyah in Beirut's southern suburb.

Contact With Abductors 'Vanished'

NC051435 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut, Feb 5 (AFP) — An intermediary between friends of Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt and the group detaining Terry Waite has in turn vanished, a reliable source said Thursday.

Before disappearing last Saturday, the contact — whose identity has not been revealed — said the captors of the Church of England's special envoy had guaranteed "Mr. Waite's life but not of his freedom of movement," a top official of a Moslem militia told *Agence France-Presse* on Thursday.

All contacts with Mr. Waite's captors have now ceased. The British envoy, who was last seen in public on January 20, is believed to be held in West Beirut.

The Moslem official, who wished to remain anonymous, said that the kidnappers of the American hostages, whose release Mr. Waite was negotiating, had decided to seize the British envoy because he had failed to honour an earlier pledge.

Mr. Waite "allegedly promised to settle the case of 17 people arrested in Kuwait and to send an emissary to that country for that. Now the kidnappers are accusing him of not having sent anybody," the source said.

The official also pointed out that "the Kuwaiti Government clearly indicated in January, while Mr. Waite was in Beirut, that it was determined to punish" the 17 Moslem fundamentalists jailed in Kuwait for a series of terrorist attacks in 1983.

The official said he had obtained all this information from the intermediary before he went missing.

According to one informed source, former American hostage David Jacobsen told Mr. Waite when he was freed on November 2 that the two other Americans held with him, Thomas Sutherland and Terry Anderson, would not be released unless the 17 militants jailed in Kuwait were set free.

On January 20, Mr. Waite slipped away from his Druze bodyguards to visit the clinic of a Shi'ite doctor acting as a contact, near the American University in West Beirut.

According to the source, the kidnappers of Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Anderson forced Mr Waite, while the doctor was briefly absent, to follow them to a Shi'ite suburb south of Beirut, where he is now believed to be detained.

The official described as "fanciful" press reports stating that Mr. Waite would be "tried by an Islamic court".

The Times of London wrote that the British envoy was held prisoner after being "tried" by the Islamic group he was negotiating with.

New Group Threatens Attacks on Italian Interests

NC052008 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] In a phone call to a foreign news agency in West Beirut, an unidentified caller, claiming to speak on behalf of a new organization which he called the Chosen of God [Mukhtaru Allah], threatened to strike at Italian interests with an iron fist. The caller accused the Italian Government of adopting a terrorist policy.

Diplomatic Instructions Advise Western Departure

NC051745 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Western embassies and diplomatic missions accredited to Lebanon are on alert. Diplomatic sources reveal they have received strict instructions from their governments to urge all Western subjects, or those who have remained in West Beirut, to leave immediately unless they have compelling reasons to stay. The instructions also indicate that the families of foreign diplomats must be evacuated, and the diplomats have been advised not to move about and to take other measures to ensure their safety.

'Text' of Al-Jumayyil's Working Paper

JN051611 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 26

[Text] *Al-Anba'* has obtained the working paper drawn up by President Amin al-Jumayyil as principles for a new national charter to achieve reconciliation with Syria. The paper has been discussed by party leaders and Lebanese Islamic and Christian leaders in Beirut. However, it is not viewed as final, pending the sixth round of talks between Lebanese and Syrian delegations in Damascus in the near future. The following is the literal text of the working paper:

Identity and Relations [Subhead]

I. The Basic Principles:

1. Lebanon is sovereign, free, independent, and unified in terms of territory, people, and institutions within its borders stipulated in the Constitution and recognized by the international community.

2. Lebanon is Arab in identity and affiliation and is bound to Syria by distinguished ties of kinship, history, and joint interests.

3. Lebanon is one of the founding members and an active member of the Arab League and is committed to its Charter and resolutions, just as it is one of the founding members and an active member of the United Nations and is committed to its Charter, and is also a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

4. Lebanon is a democratic, parliamentary Republic respecting public liberties, foremost of which is the freedom of expression and belief, as well as total equality in rights and duties among all citizens.

5. The people are the source of authority and the owner of national sovereignty which they practice through constitutional institutions as outlined in the Constitution.

6. The principle of separation of authorities. [Sentence as published]

7. The economic system is free and organized. It guarantees individual initiative and private property and achieves equal opportunities among citizens.

Liberation of the South [Subhead]

8. [Figure as published] Take all necessary measures to liberate all Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation, spread the Lebanese state's sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, and implement what was mentioned in the government policy statement issued on 1 April 1984 in this regard — a statement that was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 5 March 1984 — as well as adhere to UN Security Council resolutions, headed by Resolution 425 calling for the unconditional removal of the Israeli occupation from all Lebanese territory, and also adhere to the truce agreement signed on 23 March 1949.

Political Sectarianism [Subhead]

II. The Cancellation of Political Sectarianism

1. The cancellation of political sectarianism is a basic goal in achieving national cohesion following the adoption of reforms which guarantee this achievement within a specific period of time. The government, in accordance with constitutional provisions, will form a parliamentary or mixed national commission with or without the participation of the three heads. The three heads refer to the president of the Republic, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and the prime minister. The mission of this commission is to propose gradual practical procedures, to implement such procedures to end sectarianism, and to cancel provisions which have a sectarian nature, provided this commission will immediately lay down proposals on unifying national school books and the country's history, canceling the sectarianism of jobs, not assigning jobs to a specific sect, and working out media programs leading to national cohesion.

2. The participation [of various sects] until political sectarianism is abolished and the expansion of national representation so all sects will be equally represented in existing and new state apparatuses — a representation based on equal participation in rule, particularly in the Chamber of Deputies, the government, top posts, the Armed Forces, the internal security forces, public security, customs, the Constitutional Court, the Higher Council, and the Economic and Social Council.

Executive Authority [Subhead]

1. The Council of Ministers exercises executive authority.

2. The president of the Republic presides over the Council of Ministers without voting.

3. The Council of Ministers shall be formed from the three major sects on a 50:50 basis [between Muslims and Christians].

4. Specifying the authorities of the president of the Republic, headed by being the symbol of the country's unity and head of the executive authority.

5. Specifying the authorities of the prime minister and specifying the cases in which the prime minister heads the Council of Ministers.

III. The Prime Minister Designation and Naming of Ministers:

1. The prime minister is named by the president of the Republic after obligatory parliamentary and political consultations or the prime minister is directly elected by the Chamber of Deputies.

1. The cabinet shall be formed in agreement between the president and the prime minister.

IV. A New Constitution for the Country Shall Be Drawn Up in Accordance With the Principles Included in this Charter.

Legislative Authority [Subhead]

V. Legislative Authority:

1. The parliamentary seats shall be distributed equally between Muslims and Christians and each group shall be proportionally represented.

2. The number of members of the House of Deputies shall be increased. The existing and new posts at the Chamber of Deputies shall filled through appointment. This procedure is exceptional and shall be applied once only.

3. Electing the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and members of his office for a term of 2 years, which is renewable.

4. Reconsidering the majorities required for electing the president of the Republic, the Chamber of Deputies speaker, and the prime minister, and for the approving important issues.

5. Promulgating a law which secures a better and more expanded representation to achieve the objectives included in this charter.

New Posts [Subhead]

VI. New Posts:

1. The Higher Council for trying the president, prime minister, and ministers.

2. The constitutional court for entrenching the Constitution, controlling the constitutionalism of laws, and settling all disputes and contests resulting from the presidential or parliamentary elections and other disputes to be specified by the law.

3. The Economic and Social Council. It includes economic, social, trade union, and scientific functionaries. The law shall specify the powers of this council and the number of its members. The council shall have a consultative capacity.

Administrative Decentralization [Subhead]

VII. Decentralization:

1. An expanded administrative decentralization capable of developing Lebanese regions both economically and socially within the framework of the unity of the land and people.

VIII. The Army and the Internal Security Froces:

1. The unity of the Army and organizing it on national bases included in this charter.

2. Implementing the law of military service.

3. Forming a higher council headed by the president with the basic membership of the prime minister and ministers of defense, finance, interior, and foreign affairs, in addition to other members to be specified by law.

4. The internal security forces shall be reviewed in accordance with the rules set for the Army. These forces, including public security, shall be linked to the interior minister.

Unification of Curricula [Subhead]

IX. Supporting Education to Generalize It and Make It Obligatory and Free. Unifying Educational Courses at Public and Private Schools and Promote Them To Entrench National Unity.

Ending Fighting [Subhead]

X. Ending Fighting in Lebanon:

1. Agreeing on a comprehensive and final cease-fire.

2. Collecting weapons.

3. Dissolving militias.

4. The repatriation of evacuees since 1975 as soon as possible.

5. Linking ending the fighting and political reform to guaranteeing the credibility and integrity of the charter.

6. Assisting fraternal Syria in acheiving these objectives.

It it is noted that the national charter does not refer to the establishment of a Senate with a Druze chairman, as Minister Junblatt is demanding. It is also noted that it tries to satisfy all parties.

Comparison of Al-Asad AL-QABAS Interview

Kuwait *Al-Qabas* in Arabic on 24 January carries on pages 14, 15, and 16 the "text" of an interview with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr, editor in chief of *Al-Qabas*, and Muhammad Abu Salah, the paper's international affairs editor. The newspaper version has been compared with the Damascus Domestic version published in the 28 January Middle East and Africa *Daily Report*, page H1, revealing the following variations:

Page H4, paragraph one, line three, in the *Al-Qabas*version reads: in the Gulf. Our stand would (deleting material)

Paragraph three, line thirteen to paragraph four, line one, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: respect Iraqi territory. [New paragraph]

Iraqi territory is (deleting passage)

Paragraph five, lines five in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: with it on many matters and differ (changing "90 percent of" to "many")

Same paragraph, lines twelve, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: that Iraq sent forces to Syria in (changing "60,000 soldiers" to "forces")

Paragraph six, line one, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: Al-Asad: In 1974, when (deleting sentences)

Same paragraph, last line, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: letter of thanks. [New paragraph]

There is a (deleting sentences)

Paragraph seven, line nine to page H5, paragraph two, line two, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: took place later. [New paragraph]

I stand for compliance (deleting passages)

Page H5, paragraph two, lines three to twelve, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: or bilateral ones. Our enemy is (deleting sentences)

Paragraph two, last line to paragraph six, first line, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: up to Israel. [New paragraph]

Question: But you (deleting paragraphs)

Paragraph twelve, from last line to paragraph fifteen, first line, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: during the summit? [New paragraph]

Al-Asad: We, the (deleting paragraphs)

Paragraph 18, line six, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: that it capitulates. However, Syria has (rewording; deleting words)

Page H6, paragraph eleven, line five, to paragraph twelve, first line, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: the United Nations. [New paragraph]

Question: Are the (deleting sentence)

Paragraph fourteen, line one, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: Question: Mr President, it is very clear that the Egyptian people have rejected normalization with Israel. Do you believe that the continuous isolation of Egypt will serve the Arab cause? Do you believe that President (supplying additional material)

Last paragraph, first line to page H7, first paragraph, line two, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: a good person. Our stand is (deleting sentences)

Page H7, first paragraph, last line to paragraph four, first line, in the *Al-Qabas* version reads: stood against them. [New paragraph]

Question: How are (deleting two paragraphs)

Defense Minister Addresses Military Graduates

JN061006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, the graduation of a new class of commanding officers in various weapons categories was held at the Higher Military Academy this morning, after the officers completed the course and were acquainted with different aspects of theoretical and practical knowledge and military science. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense, represented his excellency the president at the ceremony, which was also attended by General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; Staff General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadrah, chief of staff of the Palestinian Liberation Army; and a number of officers of the General Command and the various corps of the Army and Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Amid a storm of applause and acclamation praising our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Gen Talas, the representative of the commander in chief of the Army and the Armed forces, made a speech. He began by expressing his happiness for the opportunity to attend the graduation of a new class of officers at the Academy. He then conveyed the greetings of the leader of our march and the pioneer of our struggle and steadfastness, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, to the graduates. On behalf of the president, he also wished them success in performing their noble missions, which were assigned to them by their great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Gen Talas then talked about regional developments and said: This celebration is taking place in very crucial circumstances and at a stage when our Arab nation is going through a serious historical turning point. Our nation, and especially Syria, is being subjected to the most ferocious onslaught carried out by imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces, with the aim of undermining our steadfastness and bringing about deviation from the course of our militant struggle, which rejects all forms of hegemony and exploitation. 'Arafat is making such attempts by preventing the Lebanese nationalist forces from fighting Israel, and Saddam Husayn is doing so through the Gulf war, which dissipates the energies of our Arab people in Iraq. The attempts by Husni Mubarak to convince Arab

and Muslim rulers at the ICO summit to accept separate deals have been thwarted, thanks to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, who attracted the attention of all parties with the facts in his historic speech. Hence, he was the sole legitimate representative of Arab and Islamic interests at the Islamic summit.

He added: The attempts by the U.S. leadership to intimidate and terrorize us by deploying its fleets in the Mediterranean will not succeed, and we will lie in wait for them. We are sure that the full year you have spent at this Academy, during which you have gained much knowledge and become acquainted with military science, has quantitatively and qualitatively strengthened your capabilities and experiences and allowed you to learn various combat skills and concepts that will enable you to acquire the advanced technological developments of all military science. Thus, you will embody the statement of our leader, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad who said: You have strong and effective weapons.

Therefore, you must operate them in the best possible manner. You have proved that there is nothing that can bar the Arab from using modern technology. However, the soldier who uses the weapon is more important than the weapon itself, and you are our strong weapon. Hence, I want you to remember that moves in the confrontation of the enemy should only be forward, and that steps backward in the confrontation of the enemy should not be allowed. Those who go backward in the confrontation of the enemy are traitors, and traitors must die. [passage omitted on end of ceremony]

Culture Minister Cites 'Dangers' of U.S. Buildup
JN052038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus — (Aslamo Ould Mohamed), Mauritanian minister of state for anti-illiteracy affairs, has paid tribute to Syria's pioneering Arab and pan-Arab stands. During his reception today by Dr Najah al-'Attar, minister of culture and national guidance, the Mauritanian minister expressed his great appreciation of modern Syria's progress and for its steadfastness and struggle for liberation and the restoration of legitimate Arab rights.

For her part, Dr al-'Attar emphasized that Syria will remain steadfast in the face of the U.S. imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the dangers posed by the U.S. concentrations off the Lebanese coast.

Al-Shar' Meets Lebanese Ministers Al-Huss, Skaf
JN041947 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Salim al-Huss, Lebanese minister of labor and education, this evening. Talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena. Faruq al-Shar' also received Lebanese Information Minister Joseph Skaf this morning.Talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Shamir Cites Intelligence on Syria-Iran Rift

TA060700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Intelligence sources are reporting a surprising rift between Syria and Iran. Syria is now also willing to identify Iran as a terrorist state. It is possible Syria's willingness to admit as much is connected with its economic plight. These remarks came in a briefing given last night by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] Syria is turning away from Iran, and the traditional amity between the two is showing signs of weakening. There are several reasons for this rift, the foremost being Riyadh's demand that Damascus distance itself from the terrorist country, Iran, which is seizing the territory of another Muslim country, Iraq. Saudi Arabia is providing extensive funds to Syria, whose economic plight has worsened lately and become a cause for concern. Syria also has additional reasons for showing it is turning away from Iran, whose terrorist nature has recently become more and more recognized in the West.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday gave a political briefing, noting Syria is indeed the only threat to Israel but seems to have no war aims at present. Its economic plight is so great and the foreign currency coffers in Damascus so empty, President al-Asad has been forced to cut back and reorganize the Army. Hence, this is not the time for war. The prime minister said it is not possible tosee the outbreak of a war in the north in the near future. Jordan is also discounting war, but is still afraid to enter political negotiations on its own. The prime minister believes Egypt depends on the United States and cannot survive for even a day without Washington's aid; therefore, it will not violate the Camp David accords.

Mr Shamir says the Soviet Union is trying to improve its standing in the United States and is, therefore, creating the impression of improved relations with Israel by easing up on Jews. This, however, is merely an impression devoid of substance. Nothing has moved; nothing has changed so far, according to Yitzhaq Shamir. The international conference is also a Soviet idea, and we must not fall into that trap.

At the end of his briefing to the 40 members of the Agudat Yisra'el Center, Mr Shamir, who donned a skullcap for the occasion, said he will be going to Washington in 2 weeks armed with all the documents and testimonies concerning the Iran affair, and intends to prove Israel is clean and acted as an ally. [end recording]

China Denies Readiness To Establish Relations

TA060528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] China has denied reports that it is ready to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Beijing said today that the story in the Israeli daily *Davar*, saying China would establish ties in exchange for a role in the Middle East peace process, was sheer fabrication.

Beilin Interviewed on Hostages, Mideast Ties

TA051909 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Interview with Dr Yosi Beilin, the Foreign Ministry's political director general, by political correspondents Me'ir Kohen and Eli Laniado, in Hebrew — videotaped in the studio within the framework of the weekly "Meeting" program]

[Text] [Kohen] Good evening, Sir. There are only 72 hours before the ultimatum involving the execution of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon expires. How do you assess developments in the next few days in light of the beefed up U.S. naval presence off the Lebanese coast?

[Beilin] I sincerely hope this presence will give the kidnappers, whoever they may be, the feeling there is something called international responsibility, the United States has an obligation and duty toward its civilians, and it will make them avoid taking this step.

[Laniado] Do you think there will be an escalation in Lebanon which would culminate in a military operation against it?

[Beilin] I do not know, I cannot address such a question, nor do I possess any information I can divulge. In any case, I believe the fact the United States has beefed up its presence here will, hopefully, help prevent the hostages from being killed.

[Laniado] If asked to provide assistance in rescuing the hostages or participate in a U.S. military operation in Lebanon, what would Israel's position be?

[Beilin] Israel was not asked to do such a thing. I presume that if it is asked, it will have to examine the issue carefully.

[Kohen] NBC reported yesterday that Israel has agreed to help the U.S. forces. Can you confirm this information?

[Beilin] No, I cannot confirm it.

[Laniado] Sir, let us move to the declarations the defense minister made yesterday on Syria. He said the Syrian economy's deterioration has affected that country in that it has been forced to cut down on its military manpower and equipment. Does this economic decline also affect Syria to make it more politically flexible?

[Beilin] No. Syria's political positions are very firm and extremist. Anyone who followed President al-Asad's appearance before the Islamic Conference undoubtedly noted the bulk of his speech included bitter slander and very harsh remarks about Israel. But I think the main question is not necessarily a change in the Syrian policy, as one could notice; but instead whether, as a result of Syria's growing economic weakness, there could also be a parallel process in which President al-Asad's veto power over regional peace process will be curtailed. Here I believe the answer is in the affirmative. There has been a certain decline in Syria's power, and consequently also, evidently, in its veto capability. This could, in the future, make it easier for a country like Jordan, which for years has maintained the belief that Syria is vetoing

all of its moves, to join negotiations or some sort of process. The same holds true for the Palestinians.

[Kohen] How can we envision the process, in view of the Syrian position? Where does Syria fit in in the process?

[Beilin] Again, I do not regard Syria's role as part of some process; I regard it as an element that prevents processes from happening. Even today, Syria says if a settlement is found and if a Palestinian state is established, and if it gets the Golan back, it will be prepared to have a nonbelligerency arrangement with Israel. In other words, what Syria is in effect saying is there are hardly any conditions under which it could enter into peace with Israel. I cannot envision Syria today, under Al-Asad, joining such a process. I do see it getting weaker, though. This, from our point of view, can definitely contribute something.

[Kohen] Mention was made at the Islamic Conference of secret contacts held between Syria and Israel, or they wanted to show a videorecording of a meeting between [Minister Ari'el] Sharon and Rif'at al-Asad. What is your comment?

[Beilin] I do not know of such a thing; I believe it is not true.

[Laniado] Dr Beilin, you mentioned the waning impact of the Syrian veto capability on the process. Should we not exploit this weakening precisely to interest Syria even more in joining the process, despite its position of opposing it?

[Beilin] I must admit I entertain very little hope with regard to the Syria of today. I do not see Syria captivated, so to speak, by anything. I can envision many years of rule by a man who apparently is quite capable, and is reportedly sensible and logical, who actually leads his country to poverty, pushing it to the sidelines along with the most extremist of Arab countries, such as Iran and Libya, a man who does not bring prosperity to his country and who is not sincerely desirous of peace with Israel.

[Kohen] Does that mean after Al-Asad, Syria will be different?

[Beilin] This is very difficult to tell. None of us knows what will happen after Al-Asad, or when this will happen, so I suggest we refrain from deluding ourselves or indulging in false hopes about what will happen afterwards. After all, even before Al- Asad, as we all know, we did not have diplomatic relations with Syria. I say as far as the present is concerned, the chance forrelations with Syria are very slim.

[Laniado] Dr Beilin, let us move to the subject of the international conference, which is topical. There are very deep differences of opinion between Mr Shamir and Mr Peres on the need to convene it. The question is whether there is any justification in thinking of such a conference as the sole key to thawing the process, or to making progress in the direction of peace?

[Beilin] What actually happened here? Jordan said it would be prepared to join a peace move, provided this is done within the framework of an international conference. Israel was not interested in this. We want direct negotiations, and this is clear and understandable. Egypt, too, was not interested in it. Mubarak's Egypt has always said: Let us broaden the circle of parties engaged in negotiations, let us go for direct negotiations. The United States was also not interested in it; it was not interested in increased Soviet involvement. I think talks were held between the United States and Jordan, Egypt and Jordan; Israel, through the United States, transmitted its thoughts to Jordan. We all tried to explain to King Husayn the weaknesses of such a conference. Yet the king is adamant. Our question is whether to say no also to the procedure he is suggesting, or to try to reach some sort of understanding with Jordan, Egypt, the Palestinians, and the Americans regarding this procedure. You rightfully said there is a dispute in Israel on this, but there is also a line, and a Cabinet and Knesset resolution. Even beyond the argument of what is valid and which resolution holds, I would say there is something that happened only this week: Secretary of State Shultz was interviewed live on television and was asked by our television correspondent what he thought about the international conference. After his statements, both the prime minister and the vice prime minister and foreign minister said they welcome Secretary Shultz' remarks and accept them. So what did Shultz say? He said: I want direct negotiations; I would prefer the parties to talk among themselves. I see no great advantage in holding an international conference, but if I find out it could lead to direct negotiations, but not replace them, and if the demands for diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the immigration of Jews are met, I will accept it. I believe this common denominator also characterizes Israel's current position.

[Kohen] But, Dr Beilin, the actual conditions in the field have not yet changed, and Husayn, for example, is still bound by an agreement with the PLO not to enter into negotiations, because he feared a Syrian threat. Furthermore, as you mentioned, the United States is not too thrilled with the idea. So why is Mr Peres pressing for acceptance of this?

[Beilin] Again, I repeat, he is not doing this out of enthusiasm for the idea of an international conference. None of us are excited about it. The question is whether we want to continue the peace process and if there is any alternative to this key to the process. The answer to the first question is positive; we all want to continue the peace process. The answer to the second question, judging by what we can see today, is no, there is no other key. If Husayn were to and say: Listen, in order for me to talk to you, I want you to return East Jerusalem and all the territories, I would say: My dear sir, no starter [last two words in English]; this could not be the beginning of negotiations. But when Husayn says: I have a procedural proposal, I believe we cannot react by saying there and then: Listen, we are not prepared even for this. Instead, we must seek a common way.

[Laniado] The problem as it is presented among circles associated with the prime minister's office, as well, is the very idea of holding such a conference contradicts the principles of engaging in direct negotiations with the Arab countries without any preconditions, as was the case in the negotiations with Egypt, for instance. Are you not afraid we may be laying the foundation for the beginning of a process that could conceivably boomerang against us?

[Beilin] I personally am not afraid of this. Israel has, to my deep sorrow, a rich experience of international forums, and not all the participants of these forums were exactly what you would call members of the Zionist movement. We are withstanding the

United Nations and lots of other international organizations and conferences, and we face problems in all of them. Does that mean that we immediately recoil? Just think of all the UN resolutions! Did the United Nations welcome the unification of Jerusalem? Or was it pleased with other things we did? If we insist on our positions, which we do, and if an international conference is held and all the countries join together — the Soviet Union, the United States, and I do not know who else — and demand of us things we will not accept, we will not do them. I believe only someone who is not sure of himself fears an international conference.

[Laniado] Concerning the Soviet Union, the foreign minister presented two conditions for its participation in the conference: granting the Jews exit permits and allowing them to emigrate, and the resumption of ties. Has Israel been having contacts with the Soviet Union in connection with the latter entering the process?

[Beilin] It would be difficult to talk about organized formal contacts with the Soviet Union. As we all know, two main events took place: The talk between Mr Peres, then prime minister, and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze; and the Helsinki meeting. What has happened thereafter is much more accidental and eclectic [last word in English]such as meetings between ambassadors at social events. There were no formal negotiations and no organized talks; however, we know the Soviet Union is reassessing. I believe the Soviet Union is convinced it made a mistake in severing its ties with Israel in 1967 and would like to find some way back. Furthermore, it is also interested in participation in Middle East affairs. It is in our interest this involvement should not have an adverse affect on the process. However, if any relations can be established on the basis of diplomatic ties and Jewish emigration, an involvement that will contribute to the process and lead to direct negotiations, I see no reason why Israel should object to it.

[Laniado] If that is the case, what is the scenario for the process in the future? On the one hand, we see the Soviet Union is out of the picture, the United States for its part is not thrilled, considering the difficult domestic problems it has to tackle at present — the Iranian affair, the upcoming elections. Are we in for a freeze 2 years hence?

[Beilin] I do not think so and believe this will not be the case. First of all, I think such a freeze is detrimental to all sides. Time is running out for Israel, the Arabs, and the United States. As time goes on and there is no peace we all lose. The Arab world buys weapons instead of improving social conditions, which leads to mounting poverty and bitterness. In Israel, instead of dealing with desired issues, such as education and welfare, we must, to our regret, deal with our security. I think there is no reason why there should be no progress in the next 2 years. I believe this will be reflected in the prime minister's talks in the United States and in the meeting between President Mubarak and the vice prime minister. Israel is interested in moving ahead with the process, and I think the United states also wants to bring about an agreement and peace in the region. There is no reason to wait 2 or 3 years and say: Well, there have been some changes here and there.

Moreover, this is a propitious time for us because the PLO is split, Syria has weakened, and the war between Iran and Iraq prevents them from directing their resources against us. Following an agreement on Tabah Egypt will want to expand the circle of peace. Mubarak wants to pursue the matter following his increased strength in the wake of the Islamic Conference, and we have an interest as well. The current U.S. Administration is very sympathetic toward Israel. So why should we not exploit this to expand the peace process?

[Kohen] Dr Beilin, the foreign minister will visit Egypt at the end of this month. In his last meeting with President Mubarak in Alexandria it was agreed to convene an international conference. What will Mr Peres tell the Egyptian president in view of the differences of opinion within the government on this issue?

[Beilin] First of all, as I said, despite genuine and ideological differences noone is trying to conceal about the nature of a permanent solution, I believe we will not encounter any real problems in procedural solutions. I think an agreement will be found, and we will be able to go together on this. We may have some real problems then, but I do not think so. In anticipation of the meeting between President Mubarak and Mr Peres, an attempt must be made to find the common denominator shared by each side. In other words, one must determine the range of agreement created in the last few years between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the United States and see what can be done in the future. This range of agreement is quite considerable.

[Laniado] A common denominator could be the question of Palestinian representation in these talks. Could you tell us what Mr Peres will tell Mubarak about our position on the composition of the Palestinian delegation to the talks? Will we agree to the participation of PLO representatives? Who are the authentic representatives about which Mr Peres speaks?

[Beilin] Of course, I do not like to anticipate events. However, it would be basically correct to say if the current problems — the international forum and Palestinian representation — are the main hurdles to some kind of progress, it would be best to solve the first problem while postponing the second one until the eve of this forum.

As far as the Palestinian representation is concerned, I think it has been blown out of proportion slightly. After all, there are many people in the West Bank and Gaza who we all know and who could represent the Palestinian people; people who are not puppets of either Israel, Jordan, or anyone else; proud people who can expound on their viewpoints and who object to terrorism.

[Kohen] Can they be an alternative to the PLO?

[Beilin] I think these are the authentic people, as you said, who truly represent their people more than anyone else. They are not members of the jet set who go from one conference to another aboard their private planes making all sorts of declarations. These are people who represent their people every day. There is no reason why these people should not be part of some kind of joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in talks with us.

[Laniado] Do you not see a discrepancy between your description of the Israeli position on the participation of Palestinian representatives in the talks and President Mubarak's efforts to bring 'Arafat closer and include him in the negotiations?

[Beilin] I do see a discrepancy and a gap but, in my opinion, Mubarak's efforts will fail. What is Mubarak's actual purpose? He wants to succeed where King Husayn failed. In other words, he wants to turn the clock back to February 1986, saying: I will succeed in completing the talks you failed to conclude. Time and again he calls on 'Arafat to recognize Israel and UN Resolution 242 and to stop terrorism. The truth is he simply does not stand a chance. Therefore, his efforts will be to no avail. Just as Husayn reached that conclusion 1 year ago and cut his contacts with 'Arafat, so will Mubarak ultimately realize his efforts will be to no avail.

[Kohen] Dr Beilin, what do you think is the significance of Egypt's participation in the Islamic Conference and what are the political developments that should be expected in the wake of it?

[Beilin] First of all, the Islamic Conference was some kind of milestone. Nothing had been happening prior to it, and people were looking forward to it. The conference was very important, particularly as far as Egypt was concerned, since the question hanging in the air was how Mubarak would be received by the Arab world, after many years Egypt was outside this circle following Syria's demand to expel it from the Islamic Conference. What we witnessed here was definitely an Egyptian achievement. Mubarak was, if you like, the star of this conference. He conferred with many people, including the amusing meeting with Al-Asad, which also signifies something. In other words, Al-Asad felt the need to talk to him, to demonstrate an ephemeral understanding, because he realized how isolated he was, while Mubarak had the acceptance of the Arab world and leaders.

In this respect, we witnessed a very interesting event. The Arab world legitimized the Mubarak of Camp David, the Mubarak of the peace treaty with Israel. A few days later, immediately after his return from the Islamic Conference, Mubarak made a speech on the occasion of Police Day and in the clearest possible terms informed his people he would not accept any condition of any Arab country to sever relations with Israel and renege on Camp David just to establish relations with it. Indeed, this is a fascinating development as far as Israel and the peace process are concerned. Within a few years Al-Asad and the rejectionist front have weakened, whereas the moderate elements in the Arab world led by Egypt — which all signs seem to indicate wish for peace — have strengthened. This is encouraging, both to us and for the peace process.

[Laniado] Dr Beilin, are you not overly optimistic? You describe Mubarak as a rising star in the Arab and Muslim world, whereas we saw the Islamic Conference reject any chance for pursuing the process with Israel.

[Beilin] You are right. The speeches and resolutions made in the conference are discouraging and very sad, although I must say they did not come as a surprise. We all knew what to expect of the Islamic Conference. After all, noone expected any sort of resolution or vote; the conference does not conduct any votes. The lowest common denominator of the conference was anti-Israeli, and that is why, despite this sorry fact, what counted was the events taking place below the surface. This is where we see an interesting development — a strengthening of moderate elements and a weakening of the more extreme elements.

[Laniado] Another question in this context: Am I correct in feeling you are talking about a possible significant breakthrough in the process in the near future?

[Beilin] Look, the term breakthrough is certainly premature. I cannot say I know anything which could be construed as a breakthrough. However, if what you are asking me is whether I am more optimistic about the chances to expand the circle of peace after the Islamic Conference than before it, my answer is yes.

[Kohen] Extreme anti-Israeli statements have been attributed to the Egyptian Foreign Minister Abu Ghazalah. Do you see a correlation between them and Egypt's return to the Arab world? Is this the price?

[Beilin] No, I do not think so. I think the remarks attributed to him were inaccurate. The source, the Lebanese magazine *Al-Safir*, financed by the Libyans, is not exactly reliable. If this report is countered with an Egyptian indication such remarks have not been made, I would opt for the latter.

[Laniado] What point in Egypt's policy would we consider a red line that cannot be ignored, as we may be ignoring the statements made by Abu Ghazalah for some reason or some interpretation?

[Beilin] Look, I would not like to draw red lines just for the sake of it. I think the Egyptians are very well aware of our red lines, what we can and cannot accept. I think President Mubarak is presenting a generally positive picture, with a few exceptions here and there. Not all we wanted out of the normalization has come true, many clauses concerning trade and other topics have not been implemented. We want to implement them because this is important for us, but in general we are presently witnessing an Egyptian policy interested in pursuing and expanding the peace process and desiring topreserve relations with Israel.

[Kohen] Dr Beilin, it has been 3 months since you were appointed to this job. You have given rise to some controversies, such as your decision to stop the publication of the Palestinian Charter and your statements about Israel's policy regarding South Africa. What are your motives?

[Beilin] I think the Foreign Ministry should not deal only with technical matters, and I believe my predecessors held the same view. The Ministry must formulate policies and carry out the policy of the political echelon. As far as the Palestinian Charter, I think it is a tactical mistake to use it as it is — albeit in its English version — and give it away to anyone asking or not asking for it. As far as our friends are concerned, it will not change anything. As far as those who are not our friends, they may suddenly like it. Why should I be the PLO's distribution office? It is up to the PLO to decide whether it wants to distribute the

Palestinian Charter. However, I am not prepared to do this job for it.

[Kohen] In other words, this does not mean a change in the Israeli position toward the PLO on this issue.

[Beilin] There has been no change in the Israeli position, which does not consider the present PLO a partner to any negotiations whatsoever. These two are not connected.

[Laniado] Dr Beilin, the question was: What are the reasons youmake these statements and conceive these policies? For instance, one cannot ignore the remarks attributed to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who argued your statements about South Africa harmed Israel's interests. Could you comment on this?

[Beilin] I do not think anything I said about South Africa harmed Israel. To the best of my knowledge, my remarks created an advantage.

[Laniado] What is that advantage?

[Beilin] The advantage lies in the fact we belong to a Western club, an American-European club. This club has advantages as well as disadvantages. We turn to it in times of need, whether on the issue of the Syrian Jews, Soviet Jews, or any other issue, including the airlift of the Ethiopian Jews. When this club passes a unanimous resolution we cannot say it has nothing to do with us. In the wake of events in South Africa, this club decided to change its policy. Our leaders openly stated Israel would not lag behind the resolutions passed by the Western world. I think these statements were definitely correct and in the wake of what has happened in the West on South Africa we should examine our policy as well. That is what I said, and I believe this is compatible with Israel's policy and decisions.

[Laniado] The members of that club, such as France and Denmark, know how to make declarations on the one hand and go about their business with South Africa on the other. Do your declarations attest to political naivete, perhaps?

[Beilin] No, they do not. I think it would be hard to accuse me of political naivete. Moreover, hypocrisy is frequently part of human and political behavior and is not necessarily always negative. For example, if I had to choose between France's hypocrisy and Al-Qadhdhafi's frankness I would opt for the former. There is something else about hypocrisy: it indicates some kind of feeling, some sort of message. It tells the young generation being a Jewish state we cannot come to terms with racism. This does not resemble anything else, neither a tyrant regime nor repression in the Soviet Union or elsewhere. Let nobody tell any stories: only in one place is there a racist regime. Even if one is a hypocrite — and I am not an advocate of hypocrisy — I consider this better than a mistaken policy.

[Kohen] In view of the decision of the U.S. Congress do you expect any Cabinet decision on the issue of South Africa?

[Beilin] On this matter I would rather wait for the Congressional report.

[Laniado] Dr Beilin, you established a peace desk in the Foreign Ministry. Some argue this is part of the latent competition with Director General Avraham Tamir to make your presence felt, and shows overzealousness. Is that so?

[Beilin] If action is attributed to overzealousness or competition, this is tantamount to saying envy is the mother of creativity. If there is envy on the question of peace, let there be 1,000 pence desks rather than 1 war desk. This argument is not true, and even if it were, it could do no damage.

[Laniado] Incidentally, is it true or not?

[Beilin] No, that is nonsense. What I proposed is the result of long years of work. I have always wondered and could not understand why there is no entity in all our research bodies that follows up the issue of peace in an orderly manner. Why do we always have to check whether statements contain any innovations or some war conspiracy? This is very important — there is nothing more important than preventing the next war. A change in nuance or some declaration made to a newspaper somewhere may be a signal we might ignore, and could lead to some change had we not ignored it. Therefore, I think a peace desk dedicated to research — I am not talking about some kind of forum where people talk about what should be done with peace; I am talking about people doing this as a job — is very important.

[Kohen] You have initiated the appointment of an Israeli Arab to head a diplomatic representation for the first time ever. Has a candidate been chosen? Why did it take so many years to arrive at this decision?

[Beilin] A candidate has not yet been chosen. There are several serious candidates. I hope within 2 to 3 weeks or by the end of this month we will make a decision and submit it to the Cabinet for its approval. I think this is a very important development, which has no precedent.

In general, I am very sorry to say the participation of Israeli Arabs in the Israeli establishment leaves a lot to be desired. I am doing the best I can to promote this subject.

[Kohen] What have the reactions been to this move?

[Beilin] I must admit the reactions were very bizarre. On the one hand, there were those who said: Why should an Israeli Arab be given such an important job, while others sneered and said: Do you really think you are going to buy the Arabs over by giving them such jobs?

[Kohen] Will you appoint Israeli Arabs in the Foreign Ministry before they are sent abroad?

[Beilin] Before they are sent abroad? No, they will be sent abroad very shortly.

[Kohen] I am referring to officials in the Foreign Ministry.

[Beilin] Maybe, this is not impossible. I admit I have not really gone into the matter. Even if the appointment of an Israeli Arab to head a representation....

[Kohen, interrupting] A Muslim or a Christian Arab?

[Beilin] It will probably be a Muslim Arab. After all, they are the largest group among Israeli Arabs, and it is inconceivable they should not be represented in the establishment.

Vanunu Ends Hunger Strike; Court Rejects Appeals

TA051234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Morekhay Vanunu has stopped his hunger strike on its 33d day. Our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports he explained his decision by expressing the wish to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi and stage alternating hunger strikes so he can begin each strike with renewed vigor.

Meanwhile, the Jerusalem District Court rejected the appeals submitted by Vanunu on his jail conditions. Justice Tzvi Kohen ruled the state acted correctly when it did not allow his girlfriend, Judy Zimmet, to visit him as he had requested. The justice also decided Vanunu's requests for a visit by an Anglican priest and for an end to his solidarity confinement should be rejected. The court said there is a well-founded fear Vanunu intends to disclose secret information, and therefore these two requests should be rejected.

2 'Terrorists' Dead in Clash With IDF in Lebanon

TA051329 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1322 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Two terrorists were killed at noon in a clash with IDF soldiers near the town of Tibnin in the northern sector of the security zone. Our forces did not sustain any casualties. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports the terrorists were found with Kalashnikov rifles, flak jackets, and other weapons. Our correspondent adds the terrorists may have planned to gather intelligence information about what is happening in the security zone.

SLA Member Killed in Beaufort Area Fighting

TA060717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Early this morning, terrorists attacked a South Lebanese Army [SLA] position in the Beaufort area. An SLA soldier was killed and two others were injured in the attack. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports four terrorists were killed in the attack. An investigation is being made to determine which organization they belonged to. At present, all is quiet in the Beaufort area.

IDF Members Wounded in 2d Clash

TA060934 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 0854 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Early this morning, three IDF soldiers were wounded — two of them slightly — and five terrorists were killed in a clash between an IDF unit and a South Lebanese Army [SLA] force and scores of terrorists in the Kafr Tibnit area in the security zone in southern Lebanon. In the fire exchange with the terrorists, an SLA soldier was also killed while three others were wounded. The injured soldiers were taken to the hospital.

Our correspondent reports that at 0200 [0000 GMT], scores of terrorists attacked an SLA position on the border of the security zone. In the ensuing battle between the SLA soldiers and the terrorists, one SLA soldier was killed and three others wounded. The terrorists were repulsed but encountered an IDF unit during the course of their retreat. As noted, three IDF soldiers were wounded — two of them slightly — in this encounter, while five terrorists were killed.

In searches conducted in the area at dawn, the bodies of the five terrorists were discovered. A large quantity of sabotage equipment, including RPG launchers, machineguns, sabotage devices, battle orders, flak jackets, was found next to them.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0900 GMT on 6 February reports on the above incident and provides the following addition: "Our correspondent reports that the terrorists belonged to the Hizballah organization."]

Shamir Accepts Invitation To Visit Liberia

AB032146 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Samuel D. Hill, today delivered an invitation from President Samuel K. Doe to the Israeli prime minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, to visit Liberia at a date to be arranged through diplomatic channels. Prime Minister Shamir accepted the invitation and asked Speaker Hill to convey his sincere sentiments to President Doe, and said he looked forward with pleasure to his visit to Liberia and a meeting with Dr Doe and the Liberian people.

According to the *Liberian News Agency*, LINA, a dispatch from the Liberian Embassy in Israel received today said during the meeting, which lasted 45 minutes, Speaker Hill and party thoroughly briefed the Israeli prime minister on developments in Liberia.

Reportage on SADCC Meeting in Botswana

Meeting Opens 5 Feb

MB050852 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, last night hosted a reception in honor of delegates to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. Among the hundreds of guests at the reception held at the state house were the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire, cabinet ministers, members of parliament, members of the diplomatic community, the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantal, and other government officials. Dr Masire will this morning officially open the SADCC consultative conference at Boipotso Hall at the trade fair grounds. It is expected that the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, will also deliver a speech at the conference in his capacity as the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers.

At a press conference yesterday addressed by Mr Mmusi and the Norwegian minister for development and cooperation, Miss Vesla Vetlesen, Mr Mmusi said SADCC member states had not asked for any military intervention from outside, despite repeated military invasions by both Pretoria and its surrogates because, as he put it, SADCC states were capable of defending themselves.

The press conference followed a joint meeting of SADCC-Nordic ministers. Both Mr Mmusi and Miss Vetlesen also co-chaired that meeting. Mr Mmusi said SADCC's main desire at the moment was to provide alternative routes in Angola and Mozambique and that peoples ofthis region were working hard toward achieving this goal. Mr Mmusi told the conference that although SADCC has enough manpower to defend its member states there was not enough military equipment and training for their armies which he said were badly needed.

For her part, Miss Vetlesen said that the Nordic countries had not intervened militarily in the SADCC region becaue they had not been asked to do so. She reminded the press that Nordic countries have always been involved in the United Nations operations concerning military actions.

The Nordic-SADCC initiative was introduced in Harare, Zimbabwe, last year by the Nordic countries in an effort to try to broaden development cooperation between the two regions.

Mr Mmusi had earlier told the conference of the need to strengthen the region's infrastructure which, he said, would be a base for a dynamic and competitive SADCC economic which will help to improve the standard of living of the peoples of the area. He said it was important for SADCC countries to increase their agricultural production, mining, and multiply their manufacturing sectors.

Masire Addresses Conference

MB051333 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0800 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Address by Botswana President Quett Masire at the official opening of the SADCC consultative conference in Gaborone — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, honorable ministers, distinguished delegates, and guests, ladies and gentlemen: I would like to welcome you to Botswana and to southern Africa. I hope that during your short stay, you learn much about the problems and the aspirations so that you may have a better appreciation of our needs and aspirations. I appreciate enormously your sense of responsibility and concern over the plight of our peoples. That is the reason why you spared some of your most valuable time to be with us today. [passage omitted] The violence of apartheid both within the borders of South Africa and in the region as a whole did not abate during 1986. The apartheid regime intensified internal repression with the imposition of the national State of Emergency, a virtual military occupation of the black residential areas, and the severest press gags of all times. They have speckled [as heard] every attempt at international mediation, sending the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, EPG, and the British president of the EEC back home in ignominy. On 19 May 1986, the peace of the mind in Gaborone, Harare, and Lusaka was shattered when South African armed forces attacked innocent people in their sleep. For 2 weeks in August 1986, goods to and from Zimbabwe and Zambia where held up at the border post by South African authorities, and only last week, as most of you were taking your bags to fly here, another invasion of southern Angola was mounted and so continues the (?dialogue) of acts of aggression and destabilization against our countries.

Although our region is today facing serious difficulties, we are convinced of the promised of the future and we trust that the presence of so many of you here confirm that you share in our conviction. As a sign of that conviction, we are proceeeding to plan for the economic development of our region with ambition and confidence. Botswana, like the rest of the SADCC countries, is young and trying to compete with much older countries in economic development, management, and trade. You are all aware of the [words indistinct] in order to make ends meet, because of inadequate infrastructure for the establishment of viable industries. It was in recognition of our almost hopeless solution as individual countries from trying to compete with countries in Europe, North America, and others that we came together to form SADCC.

SADCC is therefore an embodiment of collective responsibility, self-reliance, and an expression of hope in the future of southern Africa. We are confident that with unity of purpose, we will overcome our limitations and succeed as much as any of the international organizations established elsewhere. [Words indistinct] is still an evolving concept. The atrocities of colonialism have at long last taught us to seek alternative confrontation as a means of satisfying human needs. We in SADCC believe that it is better to cooperate and coordinate our use of resources in order to satisfy our needs and fulfill our aspirations. We are extremely grateful and pleased that you are here to help us nurture our young organization to enrich our idea and to provide all sup-

plementary resources required for the implementation of our programs and projects. We have had a long experience of suffering as nations and tribes in Africa. Our small organizations were simply overwhelmed in the past 4 centuries by European power. Most of us are recovering from the trauma of colonial experience and hope that the remaining pockets of domination on our continent will soon be liberated. [passage omitted]

Our manpower is undeveloped, yet young and flexible. We realize that it would take time to train our young work for it to be inventive and innovative. We value expatriate skills in our countries for the management of industries. We are also grateful that more developed countries allow our students to enroll in their schools where they are taught the principles of science and technology. In time, the youthful but educated work force in our countries will provide the goods and services for the benefit of the industrialized and developing countries alike.

Mr Chairman, there are no identical programs of development that can be copied as [word indistinct] and applied in our countries. It is therefore not always easy to find a typical model applicable to the general cathegory of would-be users. Most countries have to advance strategies of development based on unique features in their climate and available natural resources. Time and technology too have a marked effect on social behavior. What, for instance, was acceptable in Europe when Europe was developing, may not be acceptable today for the development of Africa. Because of the renewed consciousness and politicization of our governments and (?peoples), we in Africa need to be more careful of the impact our development strategies have had on our ecology. We do our best with limited resources to ensure that development is sustained with optimum utilization of our natural resources. In doing so, we pay particular attention to the proper balance between exploitation and preservation. [passage omitted]

I have tried to put some perspective to the theme of this conference mainly investment in production, and investment in production means to us putting people to work, to produce goods and services for mankind. In other words, our immediate goal is to create employment; in other words, our immediate goal is to provide employment. I hope that at this conference you will spend your time usefully identifying areas in which you may be able to invest profitably not only in terms of returns — which are necessary as we all admit — but more importantly in satisfying greater human needs of survival, peace, and the enhancement of quality of life [applause] [passage omitted]

Mmusi Addreses Conference

MB051255 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0930 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Speech by Peter Mmusi, Botswana vice president and chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, at the opening session of the SADCC consultative conference in Gaborone — live]]

[Summary] It is one once again my pleasure and privilege to address this meeting. "The SADCC and its member-states can justifiably be proud that within the international community, they have faithful and genuine friends. This organization carries a heavy responsibility to ensure that the faith you, our international cooperation partners, have in us is well deserved and justified." There is an urgent need to rehabilitate our infrastructures if the region is to achieve economic independence. Our main purpose is to initiate a dialogue with the representatives of the business community, local and foreign, private and public, to facilitate the growth of the productive sector of the regional economy. "In this process, we identify four major sectors: namely, we, the governments of the SADCC countries, the businessmen operating in our economies, the foreign businessmen, and the governments and international development agencies who are already cooperating with SADCC."

Our governments are open to constructive discussions with businessmen, "but for this purpose to succeed, it is important for the region's business community to organize themselves to become effective development partners to both their governments and their foreign counterparts." In this regard, the joint efforts of the Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe businessmen and their Nordic counterparts in the Beira corridor group are a most welcome development.

The basic problem confronting the region is that of production. Therefore, to overcome this problem, governments must intervene to create favorable conditions forprofitable, productive investment. For instance, members states will need to take measures to unify the regional market, so that an investor in Mozambique, for example, can sell his products to an investor in another member state.

Briefly reviewing the major developments in the existing programs, the most significant development since the last conference has been the review of our overall strategy for food, agriculture and natural resources. Now we must translate this strategy into concrete projects. The transport and communications sector remains as important as ever. Much has been achieved in the planning and implementation of projects in this sector and in the mobilization of resources. "In this regard, particularly mention should be made of the success of the Beira technical coordination conference and the subsequent meetings to finalize implementation arrangements for projects of the Beira corridor." Although the Beira corridor is important, I must emphasize that it alone will not satisfy all the transportantion needs of the region. "Therefore, the other corridors to Dar es Salaam, Lobito, Maputo, and Nacala need the same urgent attention if the region is to achieve independence of the southern African transport system."

"The transport and communications commission will convene in April this year." The energy sector continues to make steady progress. In summary, all the sectors continue to make progress but of course much more needs to be done. In terms of "resource mobilization, our annual progress report for 1985-86 notes that a total of $5.4 billion is needed to implement the current SADCC program of action, of which only 34 percent is secured, and another 60 percent is under active negotiation. An implication of these statistics should require no elaboration, and I trust that both our governments and our cooperating partners will rise to the challenge."

"The year 1986 saw unprecedented upsurge in antiapartheid activities, especially in Europe and North America." Sanctions

against South Africa are now a reality. A number of governments have instituted packages of sanctions against South Africa. Even big businesses left or are considering leaving South Africa. "Many of you and ourselves, naturally, are concerned about the possible effect of these measures on our economies."

"Let me, however, briefly reiterate that: 1. SADCC member states have been subjected to sanctions of various forms of intensity by the South African regime since SADCC's inception and for some, even long before SADCC. 2. The SADCC program of action constitutes an adequate response to the crisis facing the region. 3. It is now very urgent to speed up the implementation of this program, especially projecting the priority sectors of energy, food security, transport, and communications. Such speeding up necessarily implies the mobilization of more resources. 4. Once implemented, these projects need to be operated effectively and efficiently without disruption. This calls for the provision of technical and managerial skills and adequate security."

'Nordic Countries' Grant $200 Million

MB051356 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Nordic countries have committed over 200 million United States dollars to the SADCC regional program over the next 2 years. A communique issued at the end of yesterday's meeting between the Nordic and SADCC countries at the Oasis Motel at Tlokweng said consultations would take place between the two regions on the programming of those resources. The communique also said that Nordic countries have agreed to provide a technical assistance facility for the SADCC member states amounting to 1 million United States dollars. The facility will be administered by the SADCC secretariat and will be used to finance studies and short-term technical assistance.

The Nordic and SADCC countries also adopted the first progress report on the SADCC-Nordic initiative and decided that the report should be published as a contribution to public education about the initiative. On mining, the report states that consultations have taken place in the Nordic region between the SADCC mining sector coordinator and Nordic institutions and enterprises to examine the possibility of increased Nordic involvement. It said consultations have already taken place between NORDO [expansion unknown], the agency responsible for energy cooperation in the Nordic countries and the relevant SADCC energy utilities. Concerning the transport sector, it commends the Nordic countries for having played a leading role in coordinating assistance for the rehabilitation of the Beira corridor and for having pledged resources for the implementation of that program.

The report also acknowledges that the development of trade within the SADCC markets are often too small to support major investments. It is regretted, however, that severe foreign exchange constraints hamper increased production.

Further Support Pledged

MB060624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0152 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Gaborone Feb 5 SAPA — Several international governments have pledged support for the twin programme of stepping up the worldwide campaign to put more pressure on South Africa to end apartheid, and help her neighbours defend their economies from the effects of destabilization by severing dependence on Pretoria. The pledges were made in Gaborone today during the first mammoth session of speeches of solidarity at the seventh annual consultative conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, reported.

Unequivocal support for the SADCC and an early end to apartheid came from the European Economic Community, Britain, Canada, the United Nations, the Soviet Union, Japan, the OAU and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).

The EEC commissioner for development aid, Mr Lorenzo Natali, said previous hopes of an improvement in the crisis situation in southern Africa had been dsashed and that the European Community stood on the side of the SADCC when he pledged that more funds would be committed to regional development programmes under the Lome III agreement. "However, apartheid will be a destabilizing factor which will fuel our efforts to bring it to an end, to give the people of the region a chance to benefit from the natural resources with which they are endowed," Mr Natali said. [sentence as received]

On Sunday, SADCC and EEC officials will meet to discuss the implementation of regional development projects under the Lome III pact signed in Harare last year.

Japan, which already supports a number of regional projects through bilateral agreements with SADCC member states, was planning to increase its assistance because of the "serious situation" which was developing in southern Africa. A powerful Japanese economic research mission would be visiting Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique soon to begin preparations for a new plan of cooperation with the SADCC, delegates were told.

Socialist countries making up the COMECON and representing a vast section of global international trade, plan to increase cooperation with the SADCC in the new year.

The OAU, present at the SADCC consultative conference for the first time this year, pledged a total of 10 million U.S. dollars (about R20 million) in support of the SADCC programme of action to rid its members of dependence.

India, which offered the SADCC expertise and resources in manpower development, underlined the need for the nonaligned movement's support of the SADCC programme. For this reason India had been instrumental in the setting up of the Nonaligned Movement's Africa fund which met in New Delhi only a few days ago. The fund emphasizes support for "Frontline" States suffer-

ing the brunt of South African "destabilization of complement SADCC efforts," said an Indian spokesman.

A message from the UN's secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, read at today's session said the SADCC conference was taking place at a critical juncture for the southern African Region, which had not long ago emerged from a devastating drought that gripped most of the African continent. Dr De Cuellar pledged his support for the efforts of the SADCC and said he would ensure that UN agencies were prepared for the needs of the region when they arose in times of extreme crisis. Representatives of "Frontline" States will meet UN agencies staff at the end of the conference to discusss cooperation and Dr De Cuellar said he urged the UN delegates to the meeting to strengthen cooperation with the "Frontline" States.

Norway, speaking on behalf of the five Scandanavian countries represented by the Nordic council in Gaborone for the consultative meeting, said the Nordic countries felt it was not a question of if, but when, South Africa abolished apartheid.

Meanwhile, the British Government increased its development assistance to the SADCC to 35 million sterling (about R100 million) with the pledge of 10 million slerling (about r30 million) in Gaborone today. The British minister for overseas development, Mr Christopher Patten, said the funds were being spent on a number of vital transport and communications projects and other programmes of benefit to the SADCC members.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Denies Differences With Jallud

NC051542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has asserted 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the No 2 man in Libya, who has been in Damascus since December to take part in efforts to end the Palestinian camps war, will return to Libya as soon as a cease-fire agreement is concluded. The Libyan leader indicated such an agreement will be reached any day now.

Al-Qadhdhafi also denied the existence of any differences between him and Jallud.

Tripoli Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Interview on Chad

LD060018 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The French newspaper *Le Monde* and the French news agency AFP have conducted an interview with the brother leader of the revolution in which he dealt with the situation on the Chadian scene and the developments resulting from the French-U.S. direct military intervention in Chad.

The brother leader of the revolution emphasized the presence of French military forces in Chad was colonialist. He said: There are no defense or security agreements giving French forces the right to be in the country. He added: I challenge the French Government to produce a document in this respect. This confirms the French military presence on Chadian soil is colonialist. The leader went on to say: I hope the French will withdraw on their tiptoes. If they want to get involved, they only have to come forward; they will become the victims of a serious internal conflict, which will have an impact on the Chadians.

He also indicated the confrontation might provoke a people's war against the French Army. The leader said: There is no government in Ndjamena but a French Army is occupying the town. As far as 'Abre ["the Hebrew" referring to Chadian President Hissein Habre] is concerned, he only leads a tribe and is facing other tribes. He can only lead the region where his tribe is located. I have nothing personal against him but he can only be a gang leader. It is disgraceful for France to support a gang leader.

The leader added: Goukouni Oueddei is an ally, a friend, and a brother. We were compelled to take measures to protect him. We recognize him as the leader of Tibesti, and he will never allow the agent 'Abre to have a presence in that region. The leader indicated that the new legitimate GUNT included elements with wide political dimensions and stressed the battles taking place in Chad were battles opposing agent 'Abre's troops and troops loyal to the legitimate GUNT. He added in the case of a wide-scale confrontation in the region, the responsibility will lie with Paris because 'Abre, whom France and the United States are helping, arrogantly states he will conquer Aouzou, which is part of Libyan Arab territory.

In the face of such an attitude, which threatens Libyan Arab lands, the Libyan people must be prepared to defend themselves. I am not making any threats, he said, but the matter simply means the legitimate right for self-defense. He added: Until now, we have not issued any threat to invade Marseilles or Toulon in France with Libyan support. This indicates the cause of the serious tensions in Chad is the agent 'Abre and the military backing France and the United States give him. The leader then pointed out: The Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people are one people. All Chadian tribes have roots in Libya and vice-versa. It is difficult to separate them. He added one-third of the Chadian people live in Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudan's Taj al-Din

LD052327 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1808 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, Feb (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the State Council of the sister Republic of Sudan.

MAURITANIA

Kuwaiti Paper Interviews Mauritanian President

JN301602 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Jan 87 p 28

[Interview with Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya by an unidentified *Al-Qabas* correspondent in Nouakchott; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *[Al-Qabas]* Your relations with Arab states are still merely official. Why does Mauritanian not open up to the Arab world? Why do you not visit Arab countries?

[Ould Taya] You undoubtedly recall through your visits to the country the weight of the inheritance from the previous regime. It was an inheritance which required us to devote ourselves, immediately after the change we brought about in December 1984, to extricate the country from the difficult situation it was facing on all levels. We have devoted most of the time since then to improving the decaying situation in the country and to laying down the bases of a new upsurge to restore the country's prestige in the world and reconcile it with itself. Despite this, and in accordance with the principle we declared in the first days of the change, we seek an open-door policy with all countries, particularly Arab countries. I have made official visits to countries of the Arab Maghreb as a first step to strengthen relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and its Arab sisters.

We have also carried out missions to restore cohesion among Arab ranks: We were elected to a committee set up by the Casablanca summit to reconcile several Arab countries. Now that the concentration of efforts to put the "Mauritanian house" in order has begun to bear fruit, we intend to make up for this relative failing and contact all the brothers. Such a move is necessary to unify ranks to face the difficulties obstructing our growth and progress.

[Al-Qabas] How far have you gone in the march toward democracy?

[Ould Taya] In fact we are now implementing measures to establish a municipal system in the country for the first time since Mauritanian won its independence. Last week the registration of candidates ended. In a few days campaigns for mayors and their aides will begin in the capitals of our governorates in an atmosphere where complete democracy prevails. In this regard I would like to say the government did not field any candidates, to give the opportunity to people in various sectors to run their affairs themselves. In coming years the experiment will be extended to other cities and villages throughout the country.

The measure is a fulfillment of the pledge made by the Armed Forces on 10 July 1978. After establishing peace and improving the economic situation, democracy will be introduced in the citizens' political life. It also completes the measures made to establish democracy, following the move to correct the march of the 10 July movement at the end of 1984, by freeing all political prisoners and allowing all deportees and exiles who left the country, as a result of the arbitrary measures which prevailed in the country during the previous regime, to return. We rely for the success of this process on the maturity and awareness of our people who, like other peoples of the world, can develop their genius only when freedom, equality, and security prevail.

[Al-Qabas] In the past few months news agencies exaggerated the disturbances and instigation of fanaticism, and reported they could lead to the fall of democracy in the country. What really did happen?

[Ould Taya] The fact is, as you have said, some news agencies, which always seek sensationalism exaggerated those events, which were no more than limited disturbances carried out by a group of misled people to harm the people and their achievements and to create divisions, which have been rejected by our people throughout history. That misled group spread poison in the ranks of our fraternalized people. This was alien to their faith, unity, and cohesion in efforts to achieve freedom and justice.

The disturbances attracted little interest among the citizens, who pay no attention to those who instigate fanaticisim whatever its nature and whoever the instigators may be. That insignificiant group was dealt with, because it carried out subversive acts to undermine the unity of our people. The law has had the final say on the matter. Now, as you can see, life in the country is calm, and nothing like what happened before disturbs its tranquility. Citizens, who are very knowledgable, are preparing for the democratic contest with awareness and determination to raise the country's standards on all levels. [passage omitted]

[Al-Qabas] What facilities does Mauritanian extend to Arab and foreign investors who want to invest in vital projects benefitting Mauritanian?

[Ould Taya] In accordance with the open-door policy we declared after 12 December 1984, we ratified the widely circulated investment law. It grants great facilities to foreign investors in general and to Arab investors in particular as long as they are guided by a desire to contribute honestly to our development efforts. I can say thanks to the change which occurred in the country on 12 December 1984 and as a result of the security and stability the country came to enjoy, investors have a rare opportunity to invest their funds, without any complications blunting their enthusiasm in participating with us to benefit in the country's potential. [passage omitted]

[Al-Qabas] What is Mauritania's stand on the African states that restored relations with Israel? What are the reasons prompting some African countries to restore relations?

[Ould Taya] As you know, we do not recognize Israel and will not as long as it persists in denying the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Following the October 1973 war, our country made a great effort to explain Arab causes in Africa, in view of the fact we belong to both the Arab and African worlds. That activity at the time led to severed relations with the Zionist enemy, which remained severed for a long time.

In the past few years the Arab presence in Africa has retreated, thus giving Israel the opportunity to return. We must not acquiesce in this, for the factors which led to the enemy's expulsion in the early 1970s can still be used if an effort to do so is made now without delay. Our country is now prepared more than at any time in the past to continue its role in that framework, relying on the readiness of Arab and African sides to achieve useful cooperation certain to close the door to all intruders. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Receives Tunisian Counterpart

LD052018 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpt] This morning Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, received his Tunisian counterpart, Hedi Mabrouk, currently visiting Morocco, in the presence of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Ahmed Sharqaoui; Moroccan Ambassador to Tunisia Abbas Fassi; Director of Arab and Middle East Affairs Mohamed Tazi; and the Tunisian ambassador to Morocco.

Later Abdellatif Filali and Hedi Mabrouk presided over the opening meeting of the first session of the Grand Moroccan-Tunisian Joint Company in the presence of Ahmed Sharqaoui, the ambassadors of the two countries, and a number of senior officials of the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and members of the delegation accompanying the Tunisian foreign minister. [passage omitted]

Joint Agreements Signed

LD060047 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The work of the Moroccan-Tunisian joint committee was concluded in Rabat this evening under the co-chairmanship of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali and Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and in the presence of Labor Minister Hassan Abbadi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Ahmed Sharqaoui, the Moroccan ambassador to Tunisia, the Tunisian ambassador to Morocco, and others.

The work of the committee culminated in the signing of a number of agreements and work programs in such fields as industry, commercial shipping, culture, youth, sports, and social security.

The minutes of the meetings include several programs to be implemented in 1987 on all economic and technical fields discussed by the two sides. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Minister Hits Statement on Ties With Egypt

JN052001 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 5 (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Tawfiq today lashed out at the statements delivered by the International Islamic Conference Secretary General Salim 'Azzam on the Egyptian-Sudanese relations. The official spokesman of the government has described 'Azzam statements as irrelevent.

"The relations between Sudan and Egypt can not be reviewed in press conferences," a communique issued here today by the minister said. He reaffirmed that the Sudanese Government is the only authorized body that has right to speak on the Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

The International Islamic Conference has nothing to do with Egyptian-Sudanese relations and 'Azzam has not formal or informal authority to give decisions on the Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

The communique said Sudan has opened the door wide for Arab and Islamic thinkers to confer in Khartoum to examine the situation and the problems facing them and not to intervene in Sudan's internal matters. "Sudan will not allow anybody to intervene in matters of sovereignty," Tawfiq reaffirmed.

The secretary general of the International Islamic Conference attacked the Egyptian Government saying it was supported by dictatorial laws. 'Azzam, in a press conference held here yesterday, called for the cancellation of restricting freedoms laws in Egypt.

"Sudan is going forwards to implement Islamic sharia laws," 'Azzam said, adding that similar steps should be taken by the Egyptian Government in order to coordinate trends in both countries. The International Islamic Conference wound up sessions here last Tuesday.

ETHIOPIA

Guerillas Release Kidnapped Italian Technicians

AU061135 Rome ANSA in English 1030 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Khartoum, February 6 — Two Italians abducted in Ethiopia December 27 by an anti-government movement have been released to Sudanese authorities, according to a statement released here Thursday by Italian Ambassador Francesco Lo Prinzi and an official Sudanese news agency SUNA dispatch which contained a communique issued by the movement, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP).

The time and place for the release of Italian construction technicians Giorgio Marchio and Dino Marteddu were announced Wednesday by the EPRP. That night, EPRP envoy Ahmed Tafesse, on his way to a Khartoum hotel for a meeting with Italian Foreign Undersecretary Francesco Forte, was arrested and taken to an undisclosed location while the telephone in the local EPRP bureau was disconnected and appointments set up by the movement's representatives were skipped.

At 1000 (local), the time set for the announcement of the release, no EPRP representative turned up at the Khartoum hotel.

In the meantime, the Italian undersecretary, the head of the Italian Aid Fund (IAF), and his aides recieve threats thought to have originated in a neighboring Arab country from sources opposed to Italian aid projects in place on the Horn of Africa. Sudanese authorities responded to the threats with silence while Forte and his aides took precautionary measures. [passage omitted]

'Draft Constitution' Issued for Referendum

EA301550 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] The following draft constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] is to be put to referendum:

Preface: On the basis of their long and glorious history, the Ethiopian working people are waging a revolutionary struggle to effect a transition from backwardness to a higher level of development and the establishment of a socialist society in which justice, equality, and prosperity will prevail. Ethiopia has been a highly civilized country in the past and has been ruled uninterruptedly by independent governments. The country's nationalities and communities have lived together through times of war and peace linked by an intermingling of culture, migration, trade and the like. The long history of independent Ethiopia is accordingly one of coexistence and struggle by its nationalties.

Situated as it is in a strategic area linking Africa, Asia and Europe and as the source of great rivers and the possessor of fertile land, foreigners have tried to invade and divide Ethiopia.

Particulary after the birth of capitalism in Europe in the 16th Century, colonialists made repeated attempts to bring it under their control. The people, however, courageously countered all the attacks and attempts to capture the country by invaders and colonialists. When capitalism reached the monopoly stage and the imperialists decided to divide the world amongst themselves, Ethiopia was one of the countries focussed on. But even at this time it was not defeated. On the contrary, its great victory at Adwa in 1896 over a modern colonialist army earned it a special place in the history of the struggle for freedom, honor, and glory against the imperialists. By its 5 years of struggle, the sacrifice made by its heroes, and the victories won over fascism, Ethiopia again proved that no force existed which could stop it from unfurling its flag of freedom, which has been confirmed in history.

In defending their country, countering attacks by their enemies, and winning successive victories, the Ethiopian people have confirmed their invincibility and love of freedom. Moreover, during their long history the Ethiopian working people have experienced a variety of socioeconomic systems and suffered bitter class oppression and exploitation. Production relations under the feudal system in particular subjected the peasant to a deplorable yoke of oppression. The people were caught up in internecine feudalist wars and thus robbed of the fruits of their labor in various ways and subjected to famine, disease, and massacre. With the emergence of capitalism, contradictions within the fuedalist system mounted until the people could no longer bear the oppression and the system was eliminated by virtue of the great sacrifices made by the progressive members of society. Thus, our people's revolution, which was ignited in 1974, was able to open the door to people's power.

Due to the initial absence of revolutionary vanguard leadership, the Army and the PMAC, as an integral part of the people, took over the coordination and leadership of the struggle, thus laying the foundations of the new people's system by eliminating the monarchy and taking various revolutionary steps. Rural and urban land, superfluous houses, major factories, and supply and service institutions were nationalized. Favorable conditions were created to being about national, sexual, and religious equality. In general, the working people were organized at various levels and given the right of deciding their country's affairs.

It was not without difficulty that the Ethiopian working people were able properly to wage the struggle to build a new society of justice, equality, and prosperity. Their first task was to overcome the great challenges posed by their class enemies. In the past they had died in defense of their freedom and unity and today they say: revolutionary motherland or death. They have struggle to achieve their objectives and reach the present stage, which is conducive to rapid national development.

The Ethiopian working people's main focus now is development and generally to promote the national democratic revolution by laying the material and technical foundation needed for the building of socialism. Inasmuch, however, as the antirevolution and antisocialist imperialist and reactionary forces have never desisted from obstructing genuine development objectives, the people must engage in another struggle to thwart such moves.

Realizing that the WPE leadership constitutes the fruit of their bitter struggle, the Ethiopian people know for certain that they will be able to achieve their objectives by developing their politi-

cal culture. Thus, in addition to defending the legacy of their fathers, they are engaged in the historic process of building a new social system. To assure the success of their efforts and to achieve their next objective, there is no alternative to erecting the new political system.

Under the resolution we adopted in 1987, we, the working people of Ethiopia, have endorsed this constitution, which embodies our full political power. By it we decide our own destiny and guarantee our coutnry's unity and the equality of its nationalities; it protects basic rights and obligations; it lays a firm foundation for socialism which will enable the necessary contribution to be made toward world peace, justice, democracy and social development; and by it the PDRE will be established and administered.

Part One: Social System [main subhead]

Chapter I: Political System [subhead]

Article 1: (i) The PDRE is a working people's state based on worker-peasant cooperation and the participation of intellectuals, the revolutionary army, craftsmen and other democratic social groupings; (ii) The PDRE is a sovereign state whose territorial, maritime and airspace and those of its islands are integral and inviolable; (iii) The PDRE will consummate the national democratic revolution and lay the foundation for the building of socialism.

Article 2: (i) The PDRE is a unitary state in which all nationalities will coexist in equality; (ii) The PDRE will uphold the equality of the nationalities, fight chauvinism and narrow nationalism, and promote the unity of all workers of all nationalities; (iii) The PDRE will devote particular attention to underprivileged nationalities by systematically rebalancing their economic development to ensure their common progress; (iv) The PDRE will implement local government; (v) The PDRE will ensure the equality and development of and respect for the languages of the nationalities.

Article 3: (i) In the PDRE power will belong to the working people; (ii) The working people will exercise their power through national and regional assemblies which they will constitute by election. The powers of other state bodies will emanate from those governmental power bodies; (iii) The working people will also exercise their power through a public referendum.

Article 4: (i) In the PDRE, the organization and operation of state bodies are based on the guidelines of democratic centralism; (ii) Governmental bodies exercising authority from low to high levels will be elected. These executive bodies will exercise central leadership and implement local wishes. Resolutions of higher bodies must be implemented by lower bodies. The lower bodies are answerable to higher bodies.

Article 5: Officials and every individual of state bodies, mass organizations and other associations will abide by socialist rules.

Article 6: (i) The WPE, which is guided by Marxism-Leninism, is a vanguard political party which serves the working people and defends their interests; (ii) The WPE will be the formulator of the country's development process and the leading force of the state and society; (iii) All party bodies will abide by the PDRE Constitution.

Article 7: Mass organizations are forums through which the people will participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the country. They will participate in state policy-making and implementation.

Article 8: The progressive development of Ethiopia's political system aims at accelerating the establishment of a foundation on which the socialist system is to be built as follows: enhancing the participation of the working masses in government and important social affairs; improving the organization and mode of work of government organs; strengthening control by the working people; promoting the role of mass organizations; and strengthening the legal foundations for the work of the state and the people.

Chapter II: The Economic System [subhead]

Article 9: (i) The state will promote the development of the working peoples' livelihood and their culture, which are the basic objectives of economic construction; (ii) The state will free the country from economic backwardness by accelerating the growth of forces of production through the use of science and technology and by expanding and strengthening socialist relations of production step by step; (iii) The state will build a national economy whose internal interdependence and correlation is strong. It will also bond strongly existing economic relations between rural and urban areas and between the border areas and the hinterland.

Article 10: (i) The state will ensure the preservation of the environment. It will ensure that natural resources, in particular soil, water, forests, and wildlife are looked after and developed for the benefit of the working people; (ii) In order to create a situation conducive to development, the government will make sure that the settlement of people is related to the distribution of natural resources; (iii) In order to free the rural people from a backward way of life and to elevate them to a better social life, the state will encourage people who live scattered and far apart to come together.

Article 11: The state will direct the country's economic and social activities through a central plan.

Article 12: In the PDRE, ownership of production services will be socialist. That is, ownership by the state and by cooperative producers' associations, private ownership, and other forms of ownership will be defined by law.

Article 13: (i) State ownership means public ownership; (ii) The state will play a vanguard role in the economy by consolidating ownership of key production, distribution, and services organizations. Natural resources, in particular land, mineral wealth, water, and forests, are state property. The development and exploitation of natural resources will be defined by law.

Article 14: The state will give the necessary support and encouragement to enhance the growth of the ownership role by cooperative producers' associations.

Article 15: The right to transfer private ownership is preserved. Private ownership will be directed by state policy and will be made to engage in activities that will contribute to the national economy.

Article 16: Private property is protected by law. The right to transfer private property, according to law, is preserved.

Article 17: When the state finds it essential to the public interest it can, by legal means, buy or use any property, or nationalize it by paying compensation.

Article 18: (i) Work is a respected source of social wealth and well-being. The social status of every person is determined by his work; (ii) The state will gradually implement the maxim "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work"; (iii) The state will ensure that working ability, creativity, and love of work are fostered in society.

Chapter III: Social and Cultural Policy [main subhead]

Article 19: (i) The state will ensure the expansion of educationaland other facilities for the growth of knowledge to build a new culture and to lay socialist foundations by developing the mental and physical growth of citizens and by developing their working ability; (ii) The government and society will give the necessary support for citizens in physical training and sporting activities.

Article 20: (i) As the family is the nucleus of society, the state and society will nurture it by providing it with various social services and other forms of support; (ii) The state and society will take special care of children so that they grow up to be patriotic citizens who stand for socialism, whose outlook is scientific, and whose ethical, mental and physical growth is thereby strengthened.

Article 21: In order to improve the livelihood of the people, the state and society will gradually diversify health, pension, and insurance services along with other forms of social security.

Article 22: The state and society will take special care of the families of those veterans who were wounded or whose lives were sacrificed in defense of Ethiopia's inviolability and territorial integrity.

Article 23: The state and society will ensure that cultural and historical artefacts are preserved, that dangerous habits are eradicated, that socialist ethics prevail among the working people, and that a proletarian culture is implemented step-by-step.

Chapter IV: Defense of the Country; Guarding the People and Revolution [subhead]

Article 24: (i) The PDRE will defend its inviolability and safeguard its revolution; (ii) It is the historical responsibility of all the working people to defend their country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and revolution.

Article 25: (i) The PDRE will have a strong defense force; (ii) The defense force of the PDRE will be a working people's force that supports and struggle for national unity, the supremacy of the working people, peace and socialism.

Article 26: (i) The PDRE will strengthen the country's ability to defend itself; (ii) The PDRE will foster soldierly dedication and the spirit of revolutionary heroism in the working people. When it is necessary to defend the country and safeguard the people and revolution the PDRE will mobilize the entire working people; (iii) The PDRE will foster the spirit of soldierly dedication among the youth. It will also implement national military service; (iv) The PDRE will organize a civil defense force to combat natural and man-made disasters.

Chapter V: Foreign Policy [main subhead]

Article 27: The PDRE'S foreign policy is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment.

Article 28: (i) The PDRE, while guarding the country's interests, will develop relations and cooperation with all countries based on equality and mutual benefit. It respects the right of countries to exist in the economic and social system of their choice; (ii) The PDRE will develop comprehensive relations and cooperation with socialist countries. It will strengthen its relations with international working class movements, revolutionary democratic forces, national independence movements and other democratic and peace-loving forces; (iii) The PDRE will struggle wholeheartedly against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and other forms of oppression and exploitation.

Article 29: On the basis of the principles of the inviolability of the independence and territorial integrity of countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the need to resolve misunderstandings in a peaceful manner, and in general on the basis of the principles of nonalignment, the PDRE will strive to strengthen mutual support between peoples, enhance the growth of common development, and strengthen relations with neighboring countries based on good-neighborliness.

Article 30: The PDRE will actively participate in international and continental organizations that stand for the well-being and development of mankind and peace.

Part Two: Citizenship, Freedoms, Rights, and Obligations [main subhead]

Chapter VI: Citizenship [main subhead]

Article 31: (i) An Ethiopian is any person with Ethiopian parents or one Ethiopian parent; (ii) Detailed issues regarding citizenship will be defined by law; (iii) The situation and system under which foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship will be granted Ethiopian citizenship will be defined by law.

Article 32: (i) The state will safeguard the rights and interests of Ethiopians living outside Ethiopian territory; (ii) The state will not hand over an Ethiopian to another government.

Article 33: The PDRE will give sanctuary to foreign nationals who are victimized because of their struggle for national independence or against racism, or for peace and democracy.

Article 34: (i) Foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship who are within the territory of the PDRE have freedoms, rights, and obligations assured by law; (ii) The state will not hand over a foreign national or an individual without citizenship to another state unless it is in accordance with international agreements.

Chapter VII: The Basic Freedoms, Rights, and Obligations of Citizens [main subhead]

Article 35: (i) All Ethiopians are equal before the law irrespective of differences of nationality, sex, religion, type of work, social, or other conditions; (ii) Equality among Ethiopians will be assured through equal participation in all political, economic, social, and cultural sectors.

Article 36: (i) In the PDRE women and men have equal rights; (ii) So that women can participate equally with men in the political, economic, social, and cultural sectors, the state will provide special support, in particular in education, training, and employment; (iii) The state will ensure that relevant measures are gradually taken to provide health care for women during pregnancy and parturition to ensure that they work in suitable conditions and are given sufficient time to rest.

Article 37: (i) Marriage is based on consent between one man and one woman who have come of age. Husband and wife have equal rights in their family relations. Marriage will be provided with state protection; (ii) Children will have equal rights whether they are born in or out of wedlock.

Article 38: (i) All Ethiopians have the right to work; (ii) Based on the growth of the national economy, the state will ensure that employment opportunities are gradually created and that working conditions are improved.

Article 39: (i) The workers' right to rest is preserved; (ii) The state will define working hours and resting times. It will also gradually ensure that social services beneficial to the leisure of the worker are diversified.

Article 40: (i) All Ethiopians have the right to free education; (ii) The state will gradually implement compulsory education for all children of school age. It will expand schools and training institutes of various types and standards.

Article 41: (i) All Ethiopians have the right to carry out scientific, technological, and artistic research and creative work; (ii) The state will encourage research and creative work by its citizens. It will give special support to research and to creative work which accelerate the improvement of the living standards of the working people and the construction of socialism.

Article 42: (i) All Ethiopians have the right to health care; (ii) The state will gradually expand health institutions and provide health services.

Article 43: (i) The inviolability of Ethiopia's [word indistinct] is guaranteed; (ii) The inviolability of an Ethiopian domicile is guaranteed. Unless stated by the law no one has the right to enter another person's domicile without the owner's permission.

Article 44: (i) No person will be arrested unless caught redhanded, or on the order of the attorney general or by a decision of the law; (ii) A person in custody must appear in court within 48 hours. However, this time does not include the time required to reach the nearest court.

Article 45: (i) Any person accused of a crime will not be considered guilty without judgement from a court; (ii) Except in defense of the accused, criminal law cannot be retroactive; (iii) Any accused person has the right to defend himself or to hire a lawyer. If it is proved that a person accused of grave crime cannot hire a lawyer, the state will provide him with one free of charge, subject to the law; (iv) Any person may be obliged to be a witness, except against himself or unless as stated by the law. However, he will not be obliged to give evidence by force or under pressure. Evidence acquired by force or pressure is invalid.

Article 46: (i) Freedom of conscience and worship is guaranteed for all Ethiopians; (ii) The exercise of freedom of worship should not affect the well-being of the country and revolution or contravene the morality or rights of other citizens; (iii) State and religion are separate. The legal status of religious organizations will be decided by law.

Article 47: (i) Freedom of expression, writing, assembly, peaceful demonstration, and association are guaranteed for all Ethiopians; (iii) The state will provide moral and material support for the implementation of this right.

Article 48: (i) Freedom of movement is guaranteed for all Ethiopians; (ii) Any Ethiopian has the right to change his domicile in the PDRE.

Article 49: Privacy of communications is guaranteed for all Ethiopians.

Article 50: (i) All Ethiopians have the right to elect and to be elected; (ii) Unless suffering from mental disturbance or deprived of electoral eligibility rights by the law, any Ethiopian has the right to elect members to state bodies at the age of 18 and to be elected as a member at the age of 21 without discrimination due to nationality, sex, religion, type of work, or social or other conditions. The details will be decided by law.

Article 51: (i) Ethiopians have the right to voice their opinions and forward criticism supported by evidence on the operations of state or mass organizations; (ii) The relevant officials and institutions must examine the opinions and criticism, supply answers, and take the necessary action. It is illegal to take action against a citizen who has voiced his opinion or made a criticism.

Article 52: All Ethiopians have the right to petition against state bodies, mass organizations, and their officials. The petition must be examined and answered.

Article 53: (i) The defense of the well-being of the motherland, the revolution, and the victories of the working people and its honour are the important tasks and obligations of every Ethiopian; (ii) Treason is a very serious crime against the people and carries severe punishment; (iii) National military service is the right and obligation of every Ethiopian. Its implementation will be decided by law.

Article 54: Cognizant that work is the basis for the social existence of mankind and that the worker should benefit from his labors, it is the obligation of all Ethiopians to fulfill their responsibilities and work discipline and increase production by protecting property.

Article 55: (i) Ethiopians have the obligation to protect and care for socialist property; (ii) All Ethiopians have the obligation to participate in the efforts of the state and society to preserve, protect, and make use of historical archives and antiques; (iii) All Ethiopians have the obligation to conserve nature and natural resources, in particular in respect of afforestation and the conservation of soil and water resources.

Article 56: All Ethiopians have the obligation to support the upholding of the principle of the equality of sexes and type of employment [as heard] and to foster close relations, respect and mutual endeavors for the construction of the socialist system between working people of all nationalities.

Article 57: It is the obligation of every Ethiopian to abide by the Constitution and the laws of the PDRE and to protect the honor and glory of being an Ethiopian.

Article 58: A citizen's exercise of his or her freedom and rights and fulfillment of obligations will be decided by law. Legal restrictions on a citizen's exercise of his or her freedoms and rights are only to protect the interests of the state and society and the freedom and rights of other individuals.

Part Three: State Structure and Functions [main subhead]

Chapter VIII: Form of the State [subhead]

Article 59: The PDRE is a unitary state consisting of administrative regions and autonomous regions.

Article 60: (i) Administrative regions are administrative units of the hierarchy from the highest to the lowest; (ii) The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of administrative regions will be decided by the law.

Article 61: (i) The autonomous regions will have various administrative units according to need; (ii) The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of autonomous regions will be decided by the law.

Chapter IX: National Assembly [subhead]

Article 62: The National Assembly is the highest state body in the PDRE.

Article 63: The PDRE National Assembly has the power to decide on all state affairs. This being the case, the National Assembly shall have the following powers and duties: (i) For the PDRE will (a) Issue the Constitution and decrees and revise and control their implementation; (b) Decide on domestic and foreign policy; (c) Decide on defense and security policy; (d) Decide on states of war and peace; (e) Approve long- and short-term social and economic plans; (f) Approve the annual budget; (g) Decide on monetary and fiscal policy; (ii) Administrative regions and autonomous regions: it will (a) Set them up, decide on their boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction; (b) Issue decrees by which they will be governed; (c) Decide on their sources of income; (iii) It will establish the PDRE (a) State Council; (b) Council of Ministers, ministries, commissions and authorities; (c) Supreme Court; (d) Attorney General's Office; (e) National Workers' Control Committee, and (f) Office of the Chief Auditor; (iv) It will elect the PDRE (a) president. (b) vice-president, (c) deputy prime ministers and (d) the members of the Council of Ministers when they are presented to it in line with Article 86 sub-Article (i-b), (e) supreme court president, vice presidents and judges, attorney general, chairman of the national workers' control committee, and chief auditor in accordance with Article 87, Sub-Article (i-d); (v) When it finds it necessary it will hold a public referendum on very important issues in the country; (vi) It will ensure the validity of the election results, of its members.

Article 64: Candidate members for the National Assembly will be proposed by WPE bodies, mass organisations, Army units, and other legal bodies.

Article 65: (i) The election of members to the National Assembly will include everyone voting directly and in secret; (ii) Election of members of the National Assembly will be based on population; (iii) Nationalities will be assured representation in the National Assembly through the elections.

Article 66: The electorate is entitled to annul the mandate of an elected MP.

Article 67: The National Assembly will convene its regular session once a year. Emergency sessions will be called either by the State Council or at the decision of the president of the Republic or at the demand of one-third of its members.

Article 68: (i) The term of the National Assembly will be 5 years; (ii) General elections for new members will be held 2 months before the end of the previous term. At the end of the term of office of the previous Assembly, the State Council will call the new assembly; (iii) The first task of the new National Assembly will be to elect the members of the state bodies in accordance with Article 63, Sub-Article (iv) of this Constitution; (iv) The incumbent State Council and president will hold their offices until the new National Assembly convenes its session and elects the State Council and the Republic's president.

Article 69: The National Assembly can extend its term of office at times of war or other emergency until the situation has been resolved.

Article 70: The National Assembly will form such permanent and temporary commissions as may be essential for its functions.

Article 71: The State Council, the president of the Republic, commissions of the Assembly, members of the Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the attorney general, mass organisations through their nationwide organs, and the assemblies of higher administrative regions and autonomous regions are empowered to legislate.

Article 72: (i) A quorum is deemed to have been attained by the presence of two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly; (ii) Any decree or resolution will be deemed adopted upon receiving the support of over half of the votes of the members present subject to the provisions of Article 119 of this Constitution.

Article 73: National Assembly sessions will be open unless the Assembly resolves to convene in closed session.

Article 74: Members of the Assembly are fully mandated representatives of the working people.

Article 75: (i) Unless found redhanded committing a grave crime, no MP can be placed under restriction or charged with any crime without the consent of the Assembly or, if the Assembly is in recess, without the consent of the State Council; (ii) No MP can be called upon to account or be condemned for any view he expresses in the Assembly or at meetings held by MP's.

Article 76: (i) MP's will follow up the implementation of laws and decisions issued by state bodies; (ii) MP's are empowered to address questions to state bodies and to public and other organisations, which are dutybound to provide appropriate replies.

Article 77: MP's will retain their regular employment posts. The procedures facilitating MP's to carry out their parliamentary duties will be determined by law.

Article 78: (i) Every MP has the duty to clarify rules and decisions issued by the National Assembly, to accept suggestions from the electorate and properly to reply to questions directed to him; (ii) Every MP will promptly report to the electorate on his activities.

Article 79: Every MP will take the following oath of allegiance: I swear to uphold the independence and unity of the PDRE, be loyal to socialism, give priority to the needs and interests of the working people, and to support and implement this Constitution and other laws.

Article 80: Such articles of this Constitution as govern the workings of the National Assembly and the nomination, election, representation, special rights, duties, and annulment of the mandate of its members will apply commensurate with due relevance to assemblies established at all levels and elected people's representatives.

Chapter X: The State Council [subhead]

Article 81: (i) The State Council will be a state body to be established in accordance with Article 63 Sub-Article (iii-a) of this Constitution to function as a permanent organ of the National Assembly; (ii) The State Council will comprise a president, vice presidents, secretary, and members; (iii) The president of the PDRE will be the president of the State Council; (iv) The vice president of the PDRE will be the vice president of the State Council.

Article 82: The State Council will comprehend the following powers and duties: (i) (a) Ensuring the implementation of the Constitution and other laws; (b) Translating the Constitution and other laws; (c) Abrogating such regulations and directives as issued by state bodies answerable to the Assembly which are in contradiction of laws issued by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic; (d) Ratifying and nullifying international agreements; (e) issuing pardons; (f) Granting citizenship; (g) Granting political asylum; (h) Issuing medals, shields, and awards; (ii) (a) Announcing election dates for the National Assembly and regional assemblies; (b) Summoning the National Assembly to convene ordinary and extraordinary sessions; (c) Coordinating the work of the National Assembly's permanent and temporary commissions; (d) Establishing a Defense Council; (e) Ensuring that the Council of Ministers' Supreme Court attorney general, National Control Committee, and auditor general discharge their responsibilities; (f) Performing other functions at the direction of the National Assembly; (g) Submitting reports to the National Assembly on the progress of work being done; (iii) Enacting statutes when laws are required to govern the implementation of the powers vested in the State Council under Sub-Articles (i) and (ii) of this article.

Article 83: (i) Notwithstanding the fact that Article 119 shall continue to apply at such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council is empowered when it is unavoidable decree a state of emergency, war or peace; (ii) special statutes enacted under Sub-Articles (1) and (ii) of this article must be submitted for ratification by the subsequent National Assembly session.

Chapter XI: The President of the Republic [subhead]

Article 84: (i) The president of the Republic will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 63, Sub-Article (iv-a) of this Constitution and will be answerable to the National Assembly; (ii) the term of office of the president of the PDRE will equate with the term in office of the National Assembly.

Article 85: The president of the PDRE - sub-articles - (i) Will be the head of state; (ii) Will represent the Republic at home and abroad; (iii) Will be the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Article 86: The president of the PDRE will have the following powers and duties under this Constitution and other laws: (i) (a) He will supervise the practical implementation of the country's internal and foreign policy; (b) He will nominate the prime minister and through the prime minister the deputy prime minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers whom he will present to the National Assembly for election; (c) He will ensure that the Council of Ministers discharges its responsibilities, and when necessary he will chair the council; (d) He will present to the National Assembly for election the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor; (e) He will ensure that the Supreme Court, office of the attorney general, offices of the National Workers' Com-

mittee, and the chief auditor discharge their responsibilities, (ii) (a) He will appoint members of and chair the Defense Council; (b) He will award senior state, civil, and military ranks; (c) He will announce the appointment of senior state officials; (d) He will announce amnesty; (iv) The president of the Republic will in the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties vested in him as specified in this article issue presidential decrees when necessary; (v) (a) He will cause to be published in the *National Gazette* as decrees the laws enacted by the National Assembly, State Council, and president of the Republic; (b) He will carry out other duties apportioned him by the National Assembly; (c) He will report on his activities to the National Assembly.

Article 87: (i) If an emergency arises while the National Assembly is in recess, the PDRE president will be empowered to (a) Appoint or dismiss the prime minister and through him the deputy prime ministers and the other members of the council; (b) Appoint or dismiss the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor; (ii) The actions specified in this article, Sub-Article (i) will be covered by special presidential decree and submitted for ratification to the next session of the National Assembly.

Article 88: The PDRE president, prior to taking up office will take the following oath of allegiance at the National Assembly: In accepting this historic responsibility before this Assembly and the Ethiopian people, I swear unswervingly to protect the supremacy, independence, and unity of Ethiopia for the building of socialism and the security, interests, and needs of the working people; to work honestly and tirelessly to assure the equality of the nationalities; to observe this Constitution and the country's other laws; and ever to serve honestly to advance the dignity, porgress, and prosperity of Ethiopia.

Chapter XII. The Council of Ministers [subhead]

Article 89: (i) The Council of Ministers is the highest executive and administrative body of the PDRE; (ii) The Council of Ministers will comprise the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, commissioners and other members to be determined by law.

Article 90: (i) The members of the Council of Ministers will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 63, Sub-Article (iv-d) and Article 86, of the National Assembly. The council will remain in office until a new Council of Ministers is elected; (iii) The Council of Ministers will be answerable to the National Assembly. When the Assembly is in recess it will be answerable to the State Council and president of the Republic.

Article 91: The Council of Ministers will have a permanent committee which will include the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and other members to be determined by law.

Article 92: The Council of Ministers will comprehend the following powers and duties: (i) It will supervise the implementation of laws and decisions issued by the State Council and the president of the Republic and it will issue rules and directives; (ii) It will direct and coordinate the work of ministers, commissions, and other state administrative bodies directly answerable to the Council of Ministers; (iii) It will supervise the work of the executive committees of the administrative and autonomous regions; (iv) It will cancel and where necessary issue directives to rectify decisions made by the bodies mentioned in this article under Sub-Articles (ii) and (iii) if these are found to contradict the law; (v) It will formulate, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of social and economic development plans; (vi) It will prepare, submit to the National Assembly for ratifications, and supervise the implementation of annual budgets; (vii) It will ensure the implementation of fiscal and financial policy; (viii) It will advise the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic on the Republic's foreign relations and will ensure implementation thereof; (ix) It will prepare for and direct state mediation activities; (x) It will take legal action necessary to protect the interests of the country, the security of the people, and the rights of the citizens; (xi) It will ensure observance of laws and regulations; (xii) It will carry out other functions handed down to it by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic; (xiii) It will periodically submit reports to the National Assembly or to the State Council and the Republic's president when the assembly is in recess.

Article 93: The prime minister will have the following powers and duties: (i) He will chair the Council of Ministers; (ii) He will represent and directly coordinate the work of the Council of Ministers; (iii) He will supervise the implementation of the rules and decisions issued by the Council of Ministers; (iv) He will present for election the deputy prime ministers and other members of the Council of Ministers to the president of the Republic in accordance with Article 86 Sub-Article (i-b) of this Constitution; (v) He will carry out other functions handed down to him by the State Council and the president of the Republic.

Article 94: Members of the Council of Ministers will be collectively and individually responsible for their collective and individual actions.

Chapter XIII: Power and Administration Bodies in Administrative and Autonomous Regions [subhead]

Article 95: The supreme body of state power in administrative and autonomous regions will be the regional assembly.

Article 96: (i) The term of office of regional assemblies will be determined by law; (ii) The periods during which assemblies convene in session will be determined by law.

Article 97: The assembly of the administrative and autonomous region will comprehend the following powers and duties: (i) It will supervise the implementation of state laws, resolutions, and directives; (ii) It will coordinate and supervise the work of and issue directives to lower assemblies; (iii) It will prepare, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of the regional social and economic plans and the budget; (iv) It will issue directives on work being done in the area within its jurisdiction; (v) It will elect regional judges; (vi) It will elect the chairman of the regional workers control committee; (vii) It will form from its members and supervise the work of a permanent Executive Committee; (viii) It will establish permanent and temporary commissions; (ix) It will

submit to the next highest assembly reports on the progress of work being done in the region.

Article 98: The Executive Committee of the administration and autonomous regional assembly will (i) Take all necessary steps to supervise the implementation of the laws, resolutions, and directives issued by bigher bodies; (ii) Follow up the work being implemented by higher state organs within the region; (iii) Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of the executive committees of lower assemblies; (iv) Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of administrative, economic, social, and cultural organizations within the region's jurisdiction; (v) Draft and implement following ratification plans for the region's social and economic development and the budget, (vi) Carry out other tasks at the direction of higher bodies; (vii) Periodically submit progress reports to the regional assembly and the higher executive body.

Article 99: Notwithstanding Article 97 of this Constitution the special powers and duties of the autonomous regional assemblies will be defined by the National Assembly.

Chapter XIV: Justice [subhead]

Article 100: (i) The power of administration justice in the PDRE will be retricted to one Supreme Court, the courts of the administrative and autonomous regions, and other courts established by law; (ii) The courts of the PDRE will protest the rights, interests, and freedoms of governmental and mass organizations, other associations and individuals according to the law.

Article 101: (i) Whereas judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the National Assembly, those of other courts will be appointed by their respective assemblies; (ii) The judge's term of office will equate to that of the assembly appointing him; (iii) The assembly is empowered to dismiss a judge it has appointed; (iv) The nomination, election, and administration of judges will be determined by law.

Article 102: (i) The supreme judicial body in the PDRE will be the Supreme Court; (ii) The Supreme Court will be empowered to oversee the jurisdiction of all the country's courts.

Article 103: Associate [imagn] judges to be chosen from the people will work as judges in courts under circumstances to be determined by law.

Article 104: Judges and associate judges will carry out their duties with full freedom without direction from any authority but the law.

Article 105: In the performance of their duties the courts will provide translation services to anyone unable understand the language of the proceedings.

Article 106: Every case will be heard in public unless the law determines it be held in camera.

Article 107: The courts will periodically submit reports of their activities to the assemblies which appointed them.

Chapter XV: Office of the Public Prosecutor [subhead]

Article 108: (i) The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be empowered to ensure the uniform application of the law and its observance by state bodies, public organisations, other associations, their officials, and every individual; (ii) The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be directed by the attorney general.

Article 109: (i) The attorney general will be elected and answerable to the National Assembly and at such times as the Assembly is in recess to the State Council and the president of the Republic; (ii) The terms of office of the attorney general will equate with that of the National Assembly.

Article 110: Public prosecutors at all levels will be appointed by, and be answerable to, the attorney general.

Article 111: Public prosecutors will be directed in the performance of their duties by the attorney general alone and not by regional state bodies.

Article 112: The organization, operations, and administration of the Office of the Public Prosecutor will be determined by law.

Part Four: General Statues [main subhead]

Chapter XVI: Flag, Emblem, Anthem, Language, and Capital [subhead]

Article 113: The flag of the PDRE will be rectangular, green at the top, yellow in the middle and red at the bottom, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 114: The emblem of the PDRE will be determined by law.

Article 115: The PDRE will have a national anthem, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 116: Notwithstanding Article 2, Sub-Article (v), the official state language of the PDRE will be Amharic.

Article 117: The capital of the PDRE will be Addis Ababa.

Chapter XVII: Legal Powers and Amendment of the Constitution [subhead]

Article 118: The Constitution of the PDRE will be the supreme law of the land. All laws and resolutions contradicting the Constitution will be null and void.

Article 119: The Constitution of the PDRE can only be amended by a resolution adopted by the National Assembly with a majority of three-fourths of its votes.

CAR

Kolingba Receives France's General Lacaze

AB052053 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The head of state, General Andre Kolingba received France's General Lacaze today for an hour-long talk.

General Lacaze, who arrived in Bangui late this morning, told newsmen his discussions with President Kolingba centered on military matters. During his stay in Bangui, General Lacaze will hold discussions with French citizens living in CAR, notably with members of the French operation forces based in CAR.

CHAD

Former GUNT VP Kamougue Arrives in Ndjamena

AB051220 Paris AFP in French 1121 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Feb (AFP) — Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, former GUNT vice presiden, arrived in Ndjamena this morning.

Col Kamougue, who arrived from Gabon, was accompanied by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, President Bongo's special adviser Koumba Mouty, as well as five militants of the Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement, of which Kamougue is the president.

Col Kamougue arrived at Ndjamena Airport at 1030 local time. He was welcomed by Chadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Gouara Lassou, President Hissein Habre's Permanent Under Secretary Ahmed Moussami, and some Chadian personalities.

Inside and outside the airport, several hundred persons, mostly Muslims, were gathered for a welcome ceremony organized by the welcome committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution. A small Kanembou band (Muslim people of the Lake Chad region) entertained people who had come to welcome Col Kamougue and who greeted him with applause and cheers.

Col Kamougue was to be taken to the presidential palace later in the morning, accompanied by the Gabonese delegation and that of the MPR.

The return of Col Kamougue, which was announced on 3 January, is part of the ongoing national reconciliation process between the regime in Ndjamena and the south of the country.

Habre, Kamougue Speeches

AB051736 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Colonel Vadal Abdelkader Kamougue returned to Ndjamena today, accompanied by Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo and President Bongo's special adviser Mouty Koumba. Col Kamougue was welcomed on leaving the plane by Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who was with President Habre's permanent under secretary, Ahmed Moussami, and many other political and military officials.

In view of his great decision, he was given a warm welcome by the enthusiastic people who turned out in large numbers at the airport. There were also traditional dance groups [words indistinct]. Later, Col Kamougue went to the presidency, where he was welcomed by the head of state, President El-Hadj Hissein Habre. Two speeches were delivered at the Presidential Palace on the occasion of this great event. Speaking first, the president wished [words indistinct] and expressed satisfaction with the support of the Gabonese Government, especially President Omar Bongo, for the national reconciliation process in Chad. President Habre took this opportunity to appeal to [words indistinct].

[Begin Habre recording] Dear Brother Col Kamougue, I welcome you home. I would like to tell you how happy I am, and how happy the Chadian people are about the return home of Brother Col Kamougue. On behalf of the Chadian nation, I hail his presence here. I commend his patriotic move, his courage, his sense of responsibility, and his keen sense of civic duties.

Col Kamougue's return home and his presence in the country are important to consolidating national unity, peace, and stability. They are also important because they demonstrate the new awareness among Chadian of the need to work in conjunction with their true friends — the sincere and unselfish friends of Chad [words indistinct].

I would also like to welcome Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo and ask him to convey my (? sincere thanks) to my friend and brother, Omar Bongo. I commend President Bongo for his constant efforts. Prompted by his keen sense of solidarity and responsibility in Africa, he has made decisive contributions to national concord in Chad. The event we are witnessing today is very important because it takes place when the Chadian nation is going through a particularly painful time.

In fact, for some time now, Libya has been escalating the war to a particularly serious level. Right now over 20,000 Libyan troops are in the north of Chad. Every day and night, we witness savage and indiscriminate bombing operations against our towns and villages resulting in the indiscriminate killing of women, children, and men and the destruction of our (?ecological) resources. It is a true bloody invasion of a colonial type [words indistinct].

In the face of this situation, my Brother Kamougue's return shows the ever-growing awareness among the Chadian political leaders and our people, who now understand that, confronted as we are with these grave challenges, our salvation will principally result from the unity of Chadian children — from our cohesion and our joint efforts. It will also result from the solidarity of our (? friends) and brothers, the backing of the international community, [words indistinct] to the principles of peace, solidarity, and true justice. Thanks to all this, but also thanks above all to our own unity, our sense of efforts and sacrifices [words indistinct], but also to work toward the reconstruction and the development of our country [words indistinct] events which have lasted over 20 years now. We have (? many) social, economic, and financial problems. [words indistinct].

The condition for the rehabilitation and revival of Chad's (?economy) [words indistinct] the children of this country. For this reason, I once again commend Brother Kamougue. I am happy to repeat that his decision is a timely one. He made this decision free from any mean consideration and without any negotiation or bargaining. I wish all other Chadians still abroad would demonstrate such self-denial and emulate Col Kamougue's example in the face of the crucial and historic situation that we are going through. This would be the greatest service they could ever do for their country and their people. They could do this by overcoming petty considerations and political wrangling and calculations.

I will once again reiterate my gratitude and the gratitude of the Chadian people at large to President Bongo and to all our Gabonese brothers. [Words indistinct] in the hard times which we are facing, I convey the brotherly gratitude of the whole Chadian nation. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Col Kamougue expressed his great emotion in the wake of President Habre's remarks to him. He appealed to (?other Chadians) to return (?home).

[Begin Kamougue recording] Mr President, my emotion is great at this historic moment for our nation. This nation has just been strengthened both by the message you have kindly conveyed to the Gabonese president and by your appeal to all Chadians to surpass themselves [words indistinct] and face up to the danger threatening the Chadian people.

I am deeply moved but I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to President Omar Bongo, the Gabonese people, their party, and their government. I would like to mention Minister Martin Bongo and President Bongo's special adviser, Koumba Mouty, who have worked relentlessly and succeeded in spite of difficulties and misunderstandings, in (?persuading) me. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to them. Through my modest voice, I am also expressing the gratitude of the Chadian people as a whole. What these people need more of now is unity, not discord.

Mr President, [words indistinct], we will pool together our common experiences. I would like to appeal — as you have just done — to all Chadians claiminig to be patriots to return to their country. They have nothing to fear whatsoever. I am speaking — me, Kamougue — from Ndjamena, at the side of President Habre, and he does not threaten me. So, I would like [words indisitnct] slaves to other people. The Chadian people are proud people who must not stoop down before anyone. This is why I am making this solemn appeal today to all Chadians still abroad to return to this country — their country — their villages, and their towns to participate in the development of the country and contribute to national unity and the reconciliation among all the children of Chad. Mr President, I would like to make my modest contribution to this undertaking.

Mr President, as I told you earlier, I am almost choked with emotion. But I would like to thank President Bongo and you too for your kind words and the warm welcome accorded us on our arrival here. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Radio Commentary

AB051914 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Commentary]

[Text] Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue returned home today after more than 4 years absence and opposition to the Chadian Government. He returned home without any conditions because he said no agreement signed abroad could be satisfactory for him. He further said that only a debate held in Chad itself could produce a suitable solution to the Chadian conflict and bring about reconciliation among all the sons of Chad.

This event, it should be recalled, occurred following the condemnation of the Libyan presence by (?10) countries. This positive development comes as a contradiction to the political analysts who talked about the impossibility of agreement between President Hissein Habre and his most indomitable opponents, Goukouni Oueddei and Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, which reduces the Chad-Libya conflict to a personal conflict, a conflict between military leaders [words indistinct].

The incoherent policy initiated by Tripoli brought about the sacred union between Chadians, both soldiers and authorities. It is exactly the opposite effect expected from the struggle (?financed) by the Tripoli regime right now.

Finally, what is happening now comes as a proof that the Chadian reconciliation process is initiated neither by Brazzaville nor by the OAU, but by the will of Chadians to unite to face danger and by the (?important) aid granted by the genuine friends of our country to the unity process, which can be brought about only by the Chadian Government itself.

Here we should take the opportunity to praise the action of the Gabonese Government, notably President Omar Bongo, to achieve this reconciliation. His action was disinterested, discreet, and [words indistinct].

Wasn't it through the Gabonese president himself that the Chadian Government signed the main national reconciliation agreements that have been reached up to now? It is also thanks to Libreville that Colonel Kamougue came back home, accompanied by the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and the advisor and permanent under secretary of President Bongo. That shows the importance Gabon gives to the national reconciliation in Chad and the peace process in general on the African Continent.

Those who, like the Congolese minister of foreign affairs, believe in a so-called [words indistinct] of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for a rapid and long-lasting solution to the Chadian conflict, can always try to convince him. Chadians themselves will try to convince the Tripoli colonel their way — on the war front.

These good samaritans do not fully understand the meaning of the Libyan aggression, while they talk about national reconciliation which is achieved without their help or a so-called (?coalition).

Rebel CDR Chief of Staff Returns Home 4 Feb

AB052035 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The chief of staff of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], (Achen Daoud,) returned home and to legality yesterday, in Fada. This was an opportunity to (? give an account of) the Libyan presence in that locality. Answering questions by the national press, (Achen Daoud) said Libya is present there, [words indistinct] against the people of Chad. (?This confirms) the Libyan design to sow the seed of division among the people of Chad by setting the tribes against one another.

(Achen Daoud), who denounced the Libyan aggression against Chad and the covetous Libyan aims on all Chadian territory, exposed Libya's methods of recruiting mercenaries by corruption, by force [words indistinct] act against their own will. Another Libyan practice, which we have always been denouncing, is the Libyanization in the north of the country: As the Libyans go along, they efface any Chadian cultural identity [words indistinct]. The schools in the occupied zones are run by Libyans who indulge in the systematic destruction of Chadian customs. Our youths are drafted by force into Al-Qadhdhafi's army.

In Libya itself, Chadians do not have the right to a culture. However, the cultural bonds between Libyans and Chadians [words indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi's policy and his plan of annexing Chad. (Achen Daoud) added that the Libyan regime looks down on our African values and considers us as subhumans. [passage indistinct]

This son of Chad, who has understood the pressing need for Chadians to unite and face up to our common enemy, has appealed to all members of the CDR wherever they may be, and to all other Chadians who are still outside the country to return immediately to the Chadian National Armed Forces for the final liberation struggle for peace in a ravaged society.

Chad Reportedly Rejects Congo Mediation

AB051225 Paris AFP in French 0828 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (AFP) — The attempt by Congo to mediate in the Chadian conflict was rejected by Ndjamena, because it reduced the settlement of the conflict to an agreement between France and Libya, it was disclosed by reliable Chadian sources in Paris.

This occurs a few days before the official visit to France by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the current OAU chairman.

The same sources point out that the proposed plan consists of three points: a cease-fire, the concomitant withdrawal of French and Libyan forces from Chad, and the reconciliaiton of Chadians. It is this plan, coupled with a proposal for a French-Libyan meeting in Brazzaville, that Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba presented to President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in January, the sources added.

At that time, the Congolese minister stated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, with whom he had earlier held positive discussions, was prepared to contribute to a rapid and lasting settlement of the Chadian conflict. And yet up to now, no Congolese envoy has dared to go to Ndjamena where, according to the same sources, this position is considered insulting to Chad.

Questioned on this plan, Mr Allam-Mi Ahmed, the Chadian ambassador in Paris, said he had no idea about its contents. We know nothing about it, since nobody has informed us officially, he told AFP.

This plan favors Al-Qadhdhafi, according to informed Chadian sources, which accuse him of dreaming only about French withdrawal. In their analysis, it places Paris and Tripoli on equal footing and thus ridicules Chad as a sovereign state. It intentionally omits the fact that French forces are in Chad at the request of the legitimate Chadian Government, in contrast to the presence of the Libyan troops of aggression.

Furthermore, the sources say, national reconciliation has almost been achieved and intervention by Brazzaville or the OAU is not needed to attain it.

The return to Ndjamena of Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the former GUNT vice president, is a further proof of this.

The sources point out that last July President Hissein Habre protested against the renewal of Mr Sassou-Nguesso's mediation mandate by the OAU over the opposition of the Chadian delegation.

A month later, Mr Habre reminded President Sassou-Nguesso in a letter that the OAU Charter authorizes the organization to deal solely with the settlement of conflicts between member-states and not with internal conflicts. Consequently, he reasserted, the resolution on the purely Chadian affair of reconciliation cannot be imposed on Ndjamena. However, the OAU should, in its analysis, pursue and intensify its efforts at settling the Chad-Libya conflict, especially by reviving the ad hoc committee, with which the Ndjamena government intends to cooperate frankly and loyally.

Reliable sources also said that the OAU must not serve as Libya's Trojan Horse, because that country is forever striving to prevent a meeting of the ad hoc committee and prefers to rouse, recruit, and maintain Chadian opponents to mask the real the Chad-Libya problem.

Concluding, the sources said that President Sassou-Nguesso should not waste time trying to impose his settlement plan because he has lost all his credibility with loyal Chadians.

FANT Communique on Libyan Air Raids 4, 5 Feb

AB051425 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Communique No (?25) issued by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces in Ndjamena on 5 February]

[Text] The Libyan Air Force is relentlesaly pursuing its shameful raids on the positions held by our troops. During the night of 4 and 5 February, from 2100 to 0100, the Libyan occupation Air Force carried out savage and blind raids on Fada [words indistinct]. Similar air raids were carried out on the town of Zouar from 2100 to 0400. The raids on Zouar resumed this morning, 5 February.

The Chadian National Armed Forces will overcome all the obstacles set before them by the Libyan occupation troops and liberate the entirety of our (?territory).

BENIN

DPRK Deputy Minister Comments on Visit, Talks

AB041205 Cotonou Domesitc Service in French
1930 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The visit to Benin of the DPRK deputy minister of external economic affairs ended today. Shortly before his departure, Comrade Om Tok-hwan was received by Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly. At the VIP lounge of Cadjehoun International Airport, Comrade Om Tok-hwan, talking with (Issa Yakoss), expressed great satisfaction with his stay in Benin.

[Begin Om recording in Korean fading into French translation] During our visit to Benin, we held discussions with local authorities concerning the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. During the visit of His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou [to the DPRK], he held discussions with our president, Comrade Kim Il-song. As a follow-up to their discussions and decisions, this delegation has come to Benin to study the possibilities of strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

During our stay in Benin, we held successful discussions concerning various bilateral projects in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, and information. We were able to note that the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between our two countries are excellent. Both sides held frank discussions to strengthen further our bonds of friendship and cooperation. Both sides held identical views on all the issues discussed and we are very satisfied with that. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Joint Commission With Cuba Begins Meeting

AB060831 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The second session of the Cuban-Burkinabe Joint Cooperation Commission began this morning under the chairmanship of Comrade Leandre Bassolet, minister of external affairs and cooperation. With him was the Cuban minister of justice and member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Comrade Juan Reguera Escalona. The aim of this session, according to Comrade Leandre Bassolet, is to hold consultations to improve cooperation and better harmonize the efforts of our two peoples to achieve joint success. Listen to Minister Bassolet taking stock of the nascent cooperation between Cuba and Burkina Faso.

[Begin Bassolet recording] Since the first meeting of the joint commission in Havana in 1984, several missions have been exchanged within the framework of various projects. Summit meetings have been held. The Cuban authorities have also made technical assistants in a variety of fields available to Burkina Faso. The effectiveness of this assistance justifies the willingness of the Burkinabe Government to continue as a recipient of this aid in accord, of course, with your own resources.

It is also relevant to emphasize that the National Council of the Revolution has undertaken a highly political act in confiding to the Cuban Government the responsibility for the training of a group of 600 young pupils on the Isle of Youth. We are convinced that a few years from now, these youths, who form part of the active elements of Burkina Faso, will return to us with diverse knowledge to serve their fatherland with dignity.

Comrade Minister, the evaluation of the initial results of our nascent cooperation already provides legitimate reasons for satisfaction and future hope. For the realization of its first 5-year popular development plan, Burkina Faso has naturally accepted the challenge to count first and foremost on its own efforts and on the creativity of its people before turning toward the friendly countries with which it shares the same ideals of peace, social justice, and economic development. This means the present session will give us the opportunity to examine with you Cuba's optimal contribution to the success of this gigantic national enterprise. [end recording]

The Cuban minister, for his part, gave a briefing on Cuban-Burkinabe cooperation and outlined the perspectives within which this cooperation must be developed.

[Begin Escalona recording in Spanish fading into French translation] A basic cooperation agreement signed in 1983 enabled the first Cuban doctors to arrive in your country. I expect that the session of the joint commission that begins today will also enable us to both draw a balance sheet of the work accomplished and to establish goals for the following period. We hope it will lead to a strengthening of Cuban-Burkinabe friendship and advance the fight against imperialist exploitation. This is especially important because we must conduct the proceedings of this second session with a feeling of fraternity, taking into account the difficulties confronting us as developing countries, especially under the exploitative foreign debt crushing our people.

We must make concrete agreements to strengthen the cooperation and friendship which unite our two peoples, so that they can enjoy a better future. [end recording]

We may note, finally, that the current session began with the identification of potential areas of cooperation.

GHANA

Asamoah: Fight To End Apartheid 'Long, Bloody'

AB050920 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has suggested the creation of a volunteer force in Ghana to help eliminate apartheid in racist South Africa. He said it is his belief that the success of the application of sanctions would come only through the barrel of the gun, and Ghanaians must wield the gun side by side with their South African brothers to eliminate apartheid. Dr Asamoah was speaking on the South African situation, the issue of sanctions, and Ghana's contribution to the liberation struggle at a lecture at Legon organized by the Political Science Students Association of the University of Ghana.

He said given the attitude of the ruling class of South Africa, the struggle for the elimination of apartheid would be long and bloody. But it must be fought and won. Dr Asamoah described apartheid as the most brutal and degrading system of enslavement ever devised by man. He said Ghana must use the 75th anniversary of the founding of the African National Congress [ANC] to rally support for effective action against the system. Dr Asamoah said Ghana has given advice and material support to the liberation movements of the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress, and the South-West Africa People's Organization. He said Ghana has always met her obligations to the Organization of African Unity, OAU, particularly to the liberation fund, and has been an active member of the Liberation Committee of that organization. He said Ghana, the seventh largest contributor to the liberation fund, is not in arrears. Furthermore, he said, nationals of South Africa and Namibia are in educational institutions in Ghana, undergoing training in many fields.

Dr Asamoah said in the light of Ghana's performance, it was distressing to note that many Ghanaians have been drifting into the so-called independent homelands to work. He noted that the struggle in South Africa is not only a struggle for political freedom, but a struggle to establish black dignity and the rights of Africans to equal standing in the comity of nations.

Soviet Ambassador on Ties, U.S. Policy

AB052039 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov, has said that the 31 December revolution has given the impetus to relations between Ghana and his country. He said the participation of a Soviet delegation in the fifth anniversary celebration of the revolution testifies to the strong links between the two countries.

Mr Semenov, who was addressing cadres of the revolution at Ho as part of his tour of the Volta region, told them that they have an important task to defend the revolution against internal and external enemies. Mr Semenov said American imperialism continues to interfere in the internal affairs of smaller countries through the support they give to bandits fighting against their home government.

On South Africa, he said the United States is encouraging the racist authorities to perpetrate their obnoxious policies against the blacks of that country.

On peace, the ambassador said the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all states fighting for global peace, stressing that his country will like to achieve peace in Asia and in the Pacific.

During an open forum, the ambassador told a questioner that following the visit of Ghanaian delegations to the Soviet Union in the early years of the revolution, his country has agreed to complete a number of projects abandoned during the first Republic. The Kyebi bauxite project, he said, is one of the new projects soon to be undertaken under a new agreement concluded with the PNDC government.

MALI

USSR Ambassador at Book Hand Over Ceremony

AB041115 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpts] A ceremony during which a consignment of books was presented took place this afternoon at 1300 at the Youth House under the chairmanship of Nagozie Ferdinand Berthe, Central Executive Bureau [BEC] secretary in charge of relations with the National Union of Malian Workers, and the Soviet ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Yevgeniy Nersesov. Also present at the ceremony were members of the study group of the Party School, the teaching staff, and members of the second class of students of the Party School.

Speaking on the occasion, BEC member Nagozie Ferdinand said it was a pleasure for him to receive this substantial gift of textbooks from the CPSU to the Party School. He said that this ceremony fell within the framework of good relations of friendship and cooperation linking the two countries. [passage omitted]

The Soviet ambassador to Mali also said that this ceremony fell within the context of the cooperation agreement between the CPSU and the Party School signed during the recent visit of the president of Mali to the USSR. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Babangida Leaves for Medical Treatment Abroad

AB041220 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida left Lagos this morning to receive medical treatment abroad. He was accompanied by his wife, his ADC [aide de camp], and personal physician.

The president has for some time now been experiencing severe pains in his right foot. He had to leave the Armed Forces and Remembrance Day celebrations last month midway because of this ailment. He has not also been able to attend a few other public functions as a result.

According to a statement yesterday, recommendation for medical treatment abroad was made by some Nigerian specialists after a thorough consultation. It is not known for how long the president would be away or in which country he would be receiving treatment.

IMF Reportedly Approves Standby Credits

AB051340 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Lagos, Feb 5 (AFP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved a standby agreement worth some 810 million dollars for Nigeria, informed sources said here on Wednesday.

The sources said the Nigerian Government had pledged not to take up the loan, for 650 million of the IMF's special drawing rights, because of public opposition in the country to any borrowing from the fund.

However, formal approval of the arrangement was necessary for the rescheduling of Nigeria's foreign debt, the sources said.

The new credits came despite the fact that Nigeria missed a January 5 deadline for payment of 30 million dollars in interest on Nigerian Central Bank promissory notes given on commercial debts dating from between 1979 and 1983.

The Nigerian Central Bank this week announced it would call a meeting later this month of the holders of these notes to discuss having the interest capitalized and rescheduled.

The bank said the payment fell under a general moratorium on debt repayments while the rescheduling negotiations were underway.

Banking sources, however, said the talks did not automatically suspend interest payments on the promissory notes. They said that missing the deadline had damaged Nigeria's credibility, although it did not threaten to topple the rescheduling exercise.

USSR To Build Workshops, Grain Silos in Kaduna

AB011707 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The Soviet Union is to build grain silos and workshops for the production of spare parts for the Kaduna State Government. The economic counsellor in the Soviet Embassy, (Loro Kamisky) said this in Kaduna when he led a delegation on a visit to the acting governor, Wing Commander Iya Ita. The ambassador [title as heard] said his country will train the personnel to operate the workshops. Wing Commander Ita appealed to the delegation to ensure that the training of personnel to man the workshops was done in Nigeria.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Reaffirms Commitment to Socialism

MB031704 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Frelimo Party Chairman Joaquim Chissano today instructed the party's grassroots structures to mobilize workers and [words indistinct] their engagement in the two principal current tasks: the defense of the fatherland and the implementation of the economic rehabilitation program.

The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution was speaking in Maputo before the secretariat members of some 400 party cells as well as members of democratic mass organizations. He explained that the choice of socialism as the path to development is the fruit for all of our combined experiences. We have combined our experiences with the scientific teachings of Marxism-Leninism, President Joaquim Chissano said.

He made it clear that although Mozambique is negotiating with the IMF and other financial organizations this does not mean that it is relinquishing its principles. There is the need to organize and make the party's grassroots structures more dynamic. Their work [words indistinct].

President Joaquim Chissano also praised the Council of Ministers for its work regarding the economic rehabilitation program, which he described as realistic. He reaffirmed that its implementation will be a hard and long battle.

President Joaquim Chissano instructed the party's grassroots structures to study the measures keenly and seek the best ways (?of applying them) to the population.

Speaks at Heroes Day Celebration

MB041043 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at a meeting with secretariat members of the Frelimo Party cells in Maputo on 3 February — recorded]

[Excerpts] Today we celebrate two events which are very important to our country and people. We celebrate the Day of the Mozambican Heroes and the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Frelimo Party. [passage omitted]

National independence and our sovereignty are the legacy of our heroes and must be defended and understood. In order to defend them we must know and love our independence and our sovereignty. Perhaps because of the heat today we will not elaborate on this theme, but it is worthwhile to reflect on the meaning of our independence as there are many easy paths ahead ofus. We could be tempted to follow them. This is a very important aspect because nowadays we talk of economic rehabilitation. We have many requests. There are many easy paths that are shown to us, but they do not take us to our destiny because it is not always our friends who show us the path. In order to be able to reject an easy path that would lead us to an abyss, it is necessary that we are always on the alert, and understand the guidelines as set by the Frelimo Party. This is accomplished at the cell level. [passage omitted]

The rehabilitation program states that we are going to support the private sector. We have been holding talks with the IMF and the World Bank. One might feel that we are having doubts about socialist option. No, that is not the case. We must not confuse the issue. We chose socialism and we did not do it arbitrarily because of some dream. That is not the case. We chose socialism as a result of our experiences. We have combined these experiences with the scientific teachings of Marxism-Leninism. We did not choose socialism just because we read about it. If that were the case, the United States would have been the first socialist country, because there are many people with doctorates in Marxism-Leninism. In every capitalist country there are those with doctorates in Marxism-Leninism. However, the historic and social conditions are not yet ripe to justify the existence of socialism there. Here we have read very little about Marxism-Leninism but there was a class struggle. It occurred in a ferocious manner and we learned from it. By creating the Frelimo Party on 3 February we really wanted to create an organization capable of leading our revolution so that it would not be led in an anarchic manner. It looks as if talking about socialism is good. The room has even become cooler since we started talking about socialism. [passage omitted]

Our country is the target of increasingly intense, violent, and criminal external aggression that aims at ruining our economy, provoking social chaos, and even destroying our state and independence. There are many extremely grave economic and social problems, the human tragedies which the terrorist actions of the armed bandits have provoked with the criminal collaboration of the racist South African regime. All this requires that our party increase its organization, method, discipline, scientific knowledge, leading role, and ability to find solutions to the problems we are facing. The secret of the victory of party work lies in organization and the correct running of the party's grass root organs. It is at this level that we face many problems and shortcomings. That is why it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on the organization and strengthening of the grass root organs and our party cells. Their strengthening role is essential to victory. That is why we are here. Knowing the weight and difficulty of the work we have in front of us, that is, the defense of our fatherland and the economic rehabilitation, we are here to organize ourselves at the grass root level. Organization must be backed by knowledge. That is why we choose and elect officials to lead the cell, circle, locality, district, province, and the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The main task of the cells is to mobilize and organize the workers to take up these great priorities which are the defense of the fatherland and economic rehabilitation. The rehabilitation of our economy demands great dedication from all Mozambicans on all work and combat fronts. Defending the fatherland and rehabilitating the economy are tasks which are profoundly linked. They are in reality one and the same task. Therefore, the defense of our fatherland begins at the cell level. Economic rehabilitation begins at the cell level. Our party has announced the guidelines for the economic battle and our state, through the People's

Assembly and government, has already disclosed the measures contained in the economic rehabilitation program. We would like to hail our government for having carried out an arduous work and a meticulous study of all the problems which affect our economy in order to draw up the guidelines for the elaboration of realistic plans, including the necessary briefing of the people. Today we have a program with the answers to any doubts that it may raise. Each one of us is aware of what is demanded for the success of these measures. We would like to congratulate the government through the prime minister, who is present here, for this extremely well done job. [applause] [passage omitted]

Rebels Claim Zimbabwe-Beira Pipeline Sabotage

AU051223 Paris AFP in English 0443 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Lisbon, Feb 5 (AFP) — Mozambique's South African-backed anti-government rebels claimed here Wednesday they had sabotaged for the third time in as many weeks the vital oil pipeline from the port of Beira to landblocked Zimbabwe.

A spokesman said the latest attack was last Sunday between the towns of Vila Machado and Massanhica [name as received]. He added that the same day, the rebels captured the town of Macanga, in the northwestern Province of Tete.

He said the rebels "might be forced" to pursue into neighbouring Zambia the 500 Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops who had fled from the town and crossed the border.

MNR 'Commander' Reported Dead in Pebane

MB051432 Daka PANA in English 1225 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] [Words indistinct] backed MNR bandits in the central Province of Zambezia.

The bandit chief, known as "Commander Nampula", died on 9 January during an MNR attack against the small Zambezia port of Pebane. Two bandits captured during the fighting confirmed the death of "Nampula". [Words indistinct] Pebane [words indistinct] kidnapped by the bandits, gave further details. The attack began at about 05:30 local time (03:30 GMT) with "Commander Nampula" leading about 300 bandits in the abortive attempt to seize Pebane.

"This chief of theirs was hit at the district warehouse", the teacher told AIM, "and immediately a group of them dealt with removing his body, beginning the retreat from Pebane".

According to the teacher the bandits and their captives marched for a considerable distance into the interior, and then organised an impromptu funeral ceremony for their chief, firing off three mortarshells in his honour.

Apart from "Commander Nampula", at least 25 other bandits are known to have died in the raid. Their bodies were abandoned where they fell.

The two caputured bandits said that the operation against Pebane "was very important in order to receive weapons and foodstuffs from South Africa". The occupation of a coastal town such as Pebane would have allowed the South Africans to resupply the MNR in Zambezia by sea, rather than via Malawi.

The captured men said that the raiders had set out from a major MNR base at Muakiwa in the north of the province.

SOUTH AFRICA

Killen Named Ambassador to United Kingdom

MB051418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Parliament Feb 5 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today announced that the present director of foreign affairs, Mr P.R. Killen, had been appointed South African ambassador to the Court of St James.

Mr Botha, who was speaking during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, said Mr Killen had been appointed in the place of Dr Denis Worrall who had resigned.

Killen on Appointment

MB051841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 5, SAPA — Mr Ray Killen, ambassador delegate to the Court of St James, said tonight he had no preconception of his forthcoming task but felt the British were "reasonably easy to get on with." In a brief interview he told SAPA he felt it was no disadvantage to be only the third career diplomat ever to be appointed to the post in contrast to a succesion of high-profile politicians.

"I am very pleased with the appointment," he said. It was decidedly a "big jump" that would be challenging, taxing, fascinating and rewarding.

Mr Killen, who is no stranger to diplomatic duty in Britain, was cautious in assessing his new task. "I have to present South Africa's case stating our interests. That means getting through to people that need to be reached."

He was not easily drawn beyond that synopsis. "I will have to see for myself when I get there. Effectiveness is the test," he said.

At present director general of foreign affairs he could say relations between the two countries were on a good footing.

"Mrs Thatcher has taken a strong stand on sanctions," he said.

And what did he think of the British?

"I think one is able to get along with them perhaps because they have more knowledge of South Africa, more connections through business and family relations."

Pik Botha Claims NP Not To Blame for Sanctions

MB060630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says no political party in parliament can satisfy demands made abroad and avoid sanctions. Such a party will be giving in to blackmail. Speaking during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha rejected allegations made in the House that the National Party had been the cause of sanctions. He said the government had amended and repealed a large number of laws, and there could be no question about its record regarding reform. These measures were considered necessary and were not taken to satisfy the outside world. However, the reaction abroad had been one of vengeance. Not one leader had encouraged South Africa on its road to reform; instead the country had been punished. Mr Botha said reform would continue, and after the elections the country could look forward to a new era of progress and prosperity.

Broederbond Document Supports Blacks in Government

MB040953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 4, SAPA — A Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] document supporting a future black majority government and racially mixed residential areas as being in the long-term interests of Afrikaner survival, was released here today.

Mr Louis Stofberg, Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] MP for Sasolburg, quoted from the document in parliament yesterday and said it had not been repudiated by the cabinet, the majority of whom were members of the Broederbond.

He released the entire document to the press today and said many non-Broederbond members of the National Party had made enquiries or asked for copies of the document.

The document marked "strictly confidential" is labelled a working document on "basic constitutional preconditions for the survival of the Afrikaner."

It motivates the acceptance of a number of pivotal conditions which it says must determine a future constitutional model. These include:

— The inevitability of a black majority government;

— The probability of a black state president;

— The creation of racially mixed "grey" residential areas;

— The unacceptability of an entrenched white or Zulu or or other tribal troup government.

The exclusion of effective black participation up to the highest level of the political processes, is a threat to white survival, the Broederbond document says.

"It is therefore necessary that all the country's citizens can participate effectively in the legislative process as well as the process whereby the government is elected to power.

"A government which derives its guaranted continuation from a particular section of the population, will favour that section. This is unacceptable to whites and Afrikaners and to all other population groups."

This meant everyone should be able to serve at the highest legislative and executive level.

"This can indeed also mean that in certain constitutional models the head of state and/or government need not necessarily be white."

The document endorses government policy rejecting any constitutional model which would permit group domination.

"The status quo cannot be perpetuated, but it can also not be simply overturned by replacing whith control with black control.

"A test for the acceptability of any system which we should always apply is that which would be in our interest should we become the opposition."

Separate residential areas were presently desirable from a viewpoint of order and for this reason could become a necessity in the shorter or even longer term, without being in itself a precondition for Afrikaner survival.

"Voluntary grey residential areas in the future would not necessarily threaten the survival of the Afrikaner," the Broederbond said.

The document also concedes that group interests may transcend colour divisions.

Although language and cultural rights of groups were of cardinal importance, measured against the scope of the affairs of state, their narrow parameters could not be used as the foundation for creating all constitutional structures.

"The best method by which rights can be maintained is the assurance of non-interference by government.

"For instance, if a particular organisation wishes to remain white, the government must not force it to change."

In negotiating a new constitution it was essential that the representatives of the various poer groups participate.

"This includes groups who by their non participation or exclusion may sink a new constitution even though they had met the precondition of renouncing violence."

Broederbond Leader Comments

MB041330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA — The head of the Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood], Prof J.P. de Lange, today said that the document quoted from by Mr Louis Stofberg in parliament today was a working document and not a firm proposal. He said in a statement to SAPA that the Broederbond is not a mouthpiece of the National Party and the NP is also not a Broederbond mouthpiece. "The status of the document given to the press is that of a working document," he said. It is not a constitutional plan as some people have suggested. The basic recommendations that were commented on is that in a future dispensation no group should be in a position to dominate another, Prof De Lange said.

Vlok Comments on Censorship, Crime Statistics

MB060632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 5 SAPA The South African Government had not deviated from the policy of keeping the public truthfully and correctly informed regardless of whether the news was good or bad, the Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, said today. Addressing a foreign correspondents press briefing here he said the government's intention was not to withhold information but they were forced by violence coupled with a whole revolutionary onslaught to take "some harsh measures."

He said the emergency regulations were known to be successful in curbing violence but at the same time were being used as the focal point in the propaganda campaign against the country.

"Why should we allow the public to be constantly bombarded with deliberate lies, untruths and distortions which in many cases form part of a carefullily planned and calculated propaganda campaign from our enemies who have openly declared war on us." The African National Congress and its "communist masters" could not be allowed to mislead the people through devious plans and false projections. They also spread false images of South Africa all over the world.

Mr Vlok said he was taking steps to encourage and, where possible, improve on the information from his department that would be factual and as detailed as possible.

Sanctions and the accompanying loss of job opportunities had contributed to high incidence of crime. However, since the special constable branch had been deployed in certain residential areas these crimes hd been curbed. In the western Cape there was a drop of 3078 cases during a three month period in August to October last year immediately after the first unit was deployed.

Unrest had also resulted in many murders, arson and malicious damage to property. During the preceding 12 months from June last year, crime had risen by 6.9 per cent, which compared favourably with other Western countries.

"I see my immediate duty as minister of law and order, to maintain the present stability which has returned to the black areas," he told the conference. He said he intended enlarging the police force and ensuring their fairness in dealing with all people.

Radio Explains Rejection of Indaba Proposals

MB051425 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "The KwaZulu-Natal Connection"]

[Text] The province of Natal on the Indian Ocean in the northeast of South Africa is the smallest of the four provinces that make up the Republic of South Africa. It is predominatly a farming region but with significant coal deposits and is a famous tourist playground. It has two harbors, including South Africa's larges: port at Durban. (Thirty-five) percent of Natal is KwaZulu territory, the homeland of the Zulus that stretches from just below the border of Mozambique in the north, to the frontier of Transkei in the south. There are close historical, economic, and other ties between the people of Natal and KwaZulu.

Last year an indaba, the Zulu word for a meeting or dicussion, was held, at which it was proposed that Natal and KwaZulu form a single political unit. This proposal has now been turned down by the South African Government. But it is by no means a negative rejection. In fact, the South African Government has already acknowledged the validity of a link between Natal and KwaZulu. However, the KwaNatal Indaba proposals have been found to be unacceptable for the simple reason that they would result in a winner-take-all situation in which there would be political domination of minority groups.

That situation is one that has caused chaos and human suffering on a massive scale throughout Africa. In announcing its decision on the KwaNatal Indaba, the government has made it clear that it would initiate further negotiations among political and other representative groups in Natal and KwaZulu. This will be done in a spirit of the open political debate that, in contrast to (?much) of Africa, characterizes South African society. The KwaNatal Indaba and the on-going debate surrounding its proposals is but one example of how different political approaches and opinions can be aired freely in South Africa.

Wynand Malan Discusses Reasons for Leaving NP

MB060535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2122 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly February 5 SAPA — The National Party had lost its vision for the future and time when reform was a viable government strategy had passed it by, Mr Wynand Malan, the newly independent MP for Randburg said today. He spoke in the no-confidence debate and gave his reasons why he could no longer stand for re-election on a National Party platform.

"My standpoint today is the same it has always been," he said. "Fundamental to my viewpoint is my belief that security is only to be found in justice. It must be justice towards, and for, all. The

National Party finds itself in a transitional phase where it is losing its ideology without being able to replace it with a policy. The party no longer has a clearly directed vision, it no longer offers a goal towards which its every action is aimed. The National Party deliberately — and I must add it quite rightly — turned its back on a policy of geographical political separation. When that happens there can be no other aim than a united South Africa with equal rights for all."

He agreed with the party that this meant universal suffrage without domination; that everyone should have a say at all levels of legislative and executive government; and that there could be only one government in the country.

Within the National Party, however, it was often like barking dogs retreating when one lifted a stone or a stick. "These principles we spelt out loudly but when we had to give meaning to them, we retreated and refused to accept the consequences of what we had said."

Achieving the goal of one South Africa with equal rights required a two legged strategy: security and negotiation.

Along with the government he believed there was a real and violent threat from both outside and inside the country. He rejected this violence, including that of the ANC. "But rejection of violence does not mean that the politics behind it can simply be ignored, done away with by locking people up and taking stronger security measures."

It took much more because those politics would not only survive such action but feed on it. "To manage it, a vision is required, a goal within which the security action can take place. The randomness of arresting people who are already negotiating with the government, or are about to, is counter-productive. There is a clear lack of coordination," Mr Malan said.

He did not blame the security forces but their political bosses. "The PFP on the other hand puts so much emphasis on the rule of law that the impression persists that that they are soft on security."

Both parties spokes of reform and he saw reports claiming he had said reform was dead. "What I said is that the time for reform as government strategy is passed. In most extra-parliamentary communities for instance, the scrapping of discriminatory measures is simply no longer relevant. The keys to the future lie in security management and in negotiation with Botha aimed at a united South Africa with equal rights for all.

"Negotiation is like a tennis game. There is the impression that the National Party wishes to play the game, but that is continually tries to serve an ace and more often than not serves it in the net. Equally though, it appears as if the PFP is constantly trying to arrange the game in such a manner that the other side serves the ace. Negotiation is neither of these two — it is an attempt to keep the game going, to keep your opponent on the court." This did not mean you prescribed the agenda, determined its course and manipulated the outcome.

The PFP wished to go the way of a national convention, a sophisticated way of abandoning power and shedding responsibility. It could result only in confrontation or the handing over of power.

Mr Malan said he believed that negotiation was in essence a process of which the outcome could not be predetermined.

The concept of one South Africa with equality for all also had to do with the concept of own communities, he said. The National Party had an open ended approach to this matter as it was embodied in the Group Areas Act. "But of late that insistence came to naught when the insistence became clear. You have to subscribe fully to the underlying principle of group being defined by law as race. No deviation from this was allowed, although the act itself could be ameliorated in some manner.

"Ironically the abolition or not of the act is not at all relevant to the state of the revolutionary climate, but when that open end became closed, it became impossible for me to stand in this coming election on the platform of the National Party. I could in no way defend the principle underlying this act."

Mr Malan said he believed there was a new spirit in the country which was looking beyond the dogmatic party boundaries to a more flexible approach which aimed to secure the future for all. He fully knew he could not change the power structure in the house but believed it incumbent upon him to serve as a focal point for the new spirit which he felt abounded in the country.

Speaking after Mr Malan, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said Mr Malan's speech showed how great his differences with the NP had always been. It was disturbing that Mr Malan could have been a member of the National Party for so long and yet say that his views had not changed before his resignation from the NP.

Reacting to Mr Malan's comments on non-negotiable aspects of the government's reform programme, Dr Viljoen said the NP had always said it was willing to negotiate with an open agenda, but it could not be expected to come to the negotiating table without certain views it wanted to put across. The NP could not spell out the detail of its intended reforms because the "cynical reaction" would be that the government was "prescribing" what form they should take. Instead, the government was asking the white electorate to give it a mandate on the general course of its reforms, Dr Viljoen said.

HNP's Marais: Unity With CP 'Out of Question'

MB052045 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, says unity between the HNP and the CP is still absolutely out of the question. In an interview before addressing a public meeting in Rustenburg tonight, Mr Marais emphasized that the whole question of the division of constituencies was the other large stumbling block which prevented cooperation between the two parties. Our political staff reports that last week's attempts to

achieve agreement between the two parties apparently failed. The HNP leader said it was reported to him today that the CP was not interested in negotiation and cooperation.

Mr Marais also reacted the publishing of a letter which he had written to Dr Treurnicht [head of CP], the contents of which were made available to the media. In his letter to Dr Treurnicht, Mr Marais says it is untrue that he passed the opportunity to secure unity between the two parties. He points out that Dr Treurnicht actually opposed unity in the past and cites a few examples. Mr Marais writes that the CP's tactical moves against the HNP attested to a poor attitude.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Carl de Villiers, in Afrikaans] Is it possible that you and Dr Treurnicht may get together to try to solve this problem?

[Marais, in Afrikaans] I actually hope so, although I am not very optimistic, because over the past few months a few attempts have been made to get Dr Treurnicht and I together alone to discuss our parties' attitudes, but Dr Treurnicht has refused every time. [end recording]

UDF Condemns P.W. Botha Attack on Chris Ball

MB060809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA — The state president's attack on Mr Chris Ball, the managing director of Barclays Bank, this week in connection with the financing of advertisements commemorating the 75th anniversary of the African National Congress demonstrated Mr P.W. Botha's "utter callousness and contempt of the South African public," the United Democratic Front said today. "For the leader of the white parliament to stoop so low by such attack shows the utter bankruptcy of the ruling Nationlist clique," said Mr Murphy Morobe, UDF acting national publicity secretary in a statement.

Mr Botha alleged in parliament on Wednesday that Mr Ball had paid for the advertisements whih appeared in major English language newspapers recently.

The UDF has denied that Mr Ball had paid for the advertisements. It said the payment had been made by a Barclays Bank Guaranteed cheque.

"Burdened by his failed reforms and acute neurosis caused by the fear of the inevitable establishment of democracy in South Africa, Mr Botha has opted for the best known tactic of all dictators — slander, half-truths and cheap propaganda, and in that way hope to rule forever," said Mr Morobe.

He said: "Once again President P.W. Botha has demonstrated utter callousness and contempt for the South African public through the speech he made in the whites only parliament on Wednesday."

"What is becoming quite clear about President Botha is that he has, after not being able to find the advertisement to be illegal, decided to use the issue to settle old scores with Mr Ball with whom, as is well known, he does not see eye to eye politically," Mr Morobe said.

He said it was a mockery of the judicial system that "it is only after Mr Botha has been the accuser and the judge on Mr Ball that he then decides to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry into the placing of the ads. Can we then be accused of mischief if we were to doubt the impartiality of the commission?"

"Not so long ago we were told that the police are investigating possible violations of the law. We have now been iformed that a docket on the matter has been forwarded to the attorney general for his decision. Suddenly we have a commission sprung on us. We cannot help but wonder what the usefulness of this commission is going to be when its convenor has already pronounced one of the parties guilty under the cover of parliamentary priviledge."

Mr Morobe said it was now becoming quite clear that Mr Botha and the government were running the country "purely on information from the security police and the national intelligence service."

In a call to white South Africans Mr Morobe said: "Even at this late hour we still call on those whites who still believe in white utopia guided by the sacred power of the Nationalist Party to open their eyes and question the sincerity of their leaders. Let the Nats stand alone and be exposed for the undemocratic way in which they've governed this country."

ANC's Nzo Views Role of SADCC, ANC Status

MB051620 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1122 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Interview with ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo by Zimbabwe television reporter Anani Marota; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [No opening question as heard] [Nzo] Now, the African National Congress viewed the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, as a historic step when it was founded, especially as it sought to protect these countries from the economic imperialism of South Africa in particular, and attempts by the apartheid regime to subjugate the countries of the region economically, and therefore, tie them to the (?apron) strings of the apartheid regime. It will be recalled that shortly before the establishment of SADCC, the apartheid regime itself had announced its own plans and schemes for the prolongation of (?the economic) subjugation of this region (?through) the so-called constellation of southern African states, a strategy that the Botha regime was talking in terms of. Now, the establishment of SADCC therefore, was a fitting rebuff to that strategy. It must also be recalled that through the destabilization policies of the apartheid regime, especially directed against this region — policies that have sought to stunt the growth, economically, of thse countries, so that they become forever tied to South Africa — that, you see, the establishment of SADCC was in a way, [word indistinct] writing on the wall that these countries are determined to defend their interests economically and politically. [sentence as heard]

After all, economic subjugation means and results in the loss of political independence. So that the importance of the existence of SADCC must be seen in that light and in that background.

Well, SADCC is composed of newly independent young African states in the region, countries that have gone through centuries of colonial subjugation and therefore countries that, naturally, because of that history, needed time to consolidate their economies. It is, therefore, up to the international community to do what it can to support these countries' endeavors to free themselves from the apartheid regime, especially those countries that are deadly against the satanic policies of the apartheid regime.

We are observers at the moment, at SADCC, but observers that we are, we are deeply interested in the success of this historic experiment. You see, the African National Congress is fully cognizant of the fact that the success of SADCC is in the long-term interests of the struggle of our people. (?So whether) these countries do succeed to become independent and are able effectively to join what we have always called for — that is the total isolation of the apartheid regime — that certainly is the interests of our struggle. That's why the African National Congress pays attention, as observers, to the development of this experiment and is interested to see to it that this experiment does in fact succeed.

[Marota] (?If) independence comes to South Africa tomorrow and the whole of SADCC is disengaged from South Africa, where do you go?

[Nzo] Well, even if the ... [changes thought] Well, overly optimistic [word indistinct] that it comes tomorrow, now the victory of our democratic revolution in South Africa will, of course, remove once and for all the danger that these countries face. The destabilization policy would come to an end immediately, and the new democratic state that will have been established after the destruction of apartheid will participate fully as an equal of these countries in the endeavors of this region and of Africa as a whole in at last consolitdating its gains of the revolution.

We have always said that so long as the apartheid regime continues to exist, so long is it not going to be easy or possible, not just for this region but for Africa as a whole, to fully enjoy the fruits of its independence, because of the ever present threat that emanates from the aprtheid regime. Now, once that threat is removed and our people in South Africa are given full opportunity to participate actively, not only in the development of their own country but also in the true interests of African solidarity in contribution what they can toward not just the region, but in Africa as a whole, I think that situation will have created the conditions indeed for a more meaningful advance, not just for the region, but for Africa as a whole.

[Marota] It may be opportune enough to look at the current phase of the struggle in South Africa. A lot of critics have been saying that the Pretoria racists remain intransigent because the ANC hasn't been kicking hard enough. What do you say about that?

[Nzo] Well, you know, if you look at the South African scene, one thing that hits the eye is that, you know, especially if you look at the social base of apartheid, that is the white section of the population, what hits you in the eye is that never has there ever been such confusion within that base. The cracks that have developed over the years have been yawning and becoming bigger. The main base of the apartheid regime today is in a state of utter confusion, especially with the run-up to elections — so-called — in May, we note that quite a number of shall we say prominent Afrikaners are deserting this ship. Now, all that and of course (?everybody) says that, you see, internationally, we can safely say that the apartheid regime has never had it so bad and, you know, this can be seen from the fact that the antiapartheid movement in Europe, North America, and other parts of the world, has been growing from strength to strength with ever-increasing numbers of people calling upon their governments to fall in step with the demands of the international community for the isolation of apartheid South Africa and in...[changes thought] You know, as a result of this, you'll find today South Africa is confronted by a spectacle where some of its most trusted allies are deserting the sinking ship. Now, I am talking now about some of the multinational corporations that have announced publicly that they can no longer continue, you know, to operate in South Africa. Now, all that is as a result of this stubborn heroic struggle of our people inside that country.

[Marota] But again, critics say you have not been able to engage the enemy forces in actual combat?

[Nzo] Again there, you know, you see the practical experience of the racist regime dictates otherwise. You know, the relentless campaign by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation — ANC military wing] [words indistinct] which has not only shaken the economic growth of the country by a relentless campaign against economic installations, a campaign by our army which has, you know, exacted blood from the enemy forces increasingly and as the (?pressures build), especially when we commemorated the 75th anniversary, of seeking to intensify the struggle, that has added, in fact that campaign has itself consolidated the confidence of our people in the eventual victory. They begin to see that it is possible to hit, and hit hard and effectively, against a regime which over the years has always been (?bathed) a halo of invincibility.

That is incorrect once and for all, the result of which is the growth within especially the white section of the population of organizations such as the End Conscription Campaign, where the white section is questioning the fact that their sons and daughters are joining an army defending (?aims) that they are no longer confident of, that is defending the regime of racism in South Africa and consequently the extent of that growing campaign against these young people joining this army, has been so strong that, as you might know, recently a number of the leaders, white leaders of this campaign, have been arrested and detained precisely because of the growth of the strength of this thing, which has resulted in desertions that are growing within the white section of the army, within the white army of occupation. Now, all these factors can be attributed to the growth of the struggle in our country: the armed struggle and the mass political offensive by our people.

Lusaka: ANC Vows To Intensify Armed Struggle
MB060639 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] In Lusaka, the African National Congress says it will intensify the armed struggle in South Africa as the only alternative to remove the abominable apartheid system. A spokesman for the nationalist organization, Comrade Tom Sabina, said President P.W. Botha's statement in the racist parliament reaffirms the ANC's position that the only way to remove apartheid is through the escalation of the armed struggle inside South Africa. Comrade Sabina said the ANC is willing to extend an olive branch, but South Africa has opted for violence and (?displacement) of the black people with Botha's statement of rejecting one-man-one-vote.

Radio Says State of Emergency 'Obstacle' to ANC
MB060550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] New strategies and new emphasis are being employed by the African National Congress in its revolutionary onslaught on South Africa. In one direction, there is now less concentration by the ANC on so-called hard targets — such as state buildings and installations — and greater concentration on soft targets: the innocent and defenseless, irrespective of their status or their race. In another direction, there is an intensified effort to infiltrate and to use legitimate organizations within South Africa to advance the cause of the ANC.

The new strategies indicate that the African National Congress has failed in its objective of seizing power through a direct confrontation with the state and that it simply does not enjoy the mass support that it so assiduously claims to have.

In parliament this week, the state president gave documentary proof of the wish of the African National Congress to use legitimate organizations to achieve its objectives: of its apparent intention to try to manipulate established organizations, as well as individuals: and of its plans to establish a so-called white coalition or white front.

The ANC seeks to implement this strategy by falsely representing its intentions to target groups. In this climate of intrigue, it is incumbent upon individuals to make very certain — as the state president has indicated — that they establish the bona fides of people with whom they hold discussions.

The overall objective of the ANC's new strategy is very clear: it is to infiltrate its own policies into organizations within South Africa so that those policies can come to be regarded as legitimate and acceptable.

The plan is then that, by extension, and over a period of time, the policies of the African National Congress — and the ANC itself — will come to be regarded as legitimate and acceptable, and the African National Congress acknowledged as the authentic voice of black South Africa.

Of critical importance to this strategy is a program of propaganda and indoctrination. This, in turn, underscores the vital necessity for countermeasures to be taken timeously and carried out effectively; and, in this regard, the state of emergency is of particular relevance. The state of emergency has, as was pointed out in Comment [SABC commentary] yesterday, resulted in a sharp decline in unrest-related incidents. But the state of emergency — and measures such as the media curbs — is concerned not only with combating violence but also with controlling the wild publicity and unrestrained propaganda on which revolutionaries, terrorists and anarchists thrive.

For the African National Congress, propaganda is becoming an overriding strategy in its campaign to seize political power through revolution and violence. By its own admission, the state of emergency has been an obstacle to the ANC's propaganda campaigns in South Africa.

In that sense, and given the new strategies of the forces of revolution, the state of emergency must be seen as being, for the time being, in the national interest.

Vlok Promises Details on Detained Children
MB050632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT
4 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 4 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has promised to supply parliament with full details of children detained under the state of emergency. He was responding during the no-confidence debate to issues raised earlier by the official opposition spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman..

Mr Vlok said he was "very sorry" about the detention of children. "I would like to see them at home. I don't want them detained, but we have a responsibility to the country and to innocent people."

He said that he and hsi deputy minister, Mr Roelf Meyer, would supply parliament with full details of detained children.

In every case where children were detained, the police "checked thoroughly to see if we can't free them." However, Mr Vlok added, the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front "misused" children "to carry out their objectives of violence and communist revolution."

He also referred to black civic associations, saying that they were formed "under the flag of the ANC and the UDF" and were also misused by these organisations to destroy orderly township government.

Report Released on 5 Feb Unrest Incidents

MB060824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 6, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 00h01 to 24h00 (5 February)

"The body of a black man, Manuel Nzuza, 21, who had apparently been knifed and hacked to death, was found in Claremont (Durban) yesterday. No arrests have been made in connection with his death and police investigations are continuing.

"The remainder of the unrest-related incidents reportd during the abovementioned period comprised isolated cases of stone throwing at buses and petrol bomb attacks on private homes. No injuries or arrests were reported as a result of these incidents. Considerabie damage was caused."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB060708 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN Warns Against Indaba as Election Issue

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 5 February says that to make an election issue of the Natal KwaZulu Indaba proposals is "merely a way of drumming up votes for the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republican Party, both of which support the Indaba." "Despite Chief Buthelezi's warning, the Indaba plan is becoming a political football in the election. But we repeat: Winning or losing seats because of the acceptance or rejection of the Indaba plan will not decide the future of Natal-KwaZulu. It would be wiser not to fight the Natal election battle over the issue, since this will only exacerbate matters instead of allowing the appraisal of Natal's future to be conducted with calm deliberation."

THE STAR Criticizes P.W. Botha's Lack of Policy

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 5 February says that P.W. Botha's attack in parliament on Barclays Bank Managing Director Chris Ball concerning the funding of an advertisement advocating the unbanning of the ANC is "cheap character assassination." "His attack was regrettable not only for its oblique manner ('in radical circles it is said that Mr Chris Ball advanced the money') but for the time and place he chose for it. It came in the midst of a debate closely scrutinising the adequacy of Government policies in meeting South Africa's crisis. All that Mr Botha could offer in reply — apart from trying to impugn the Barclays chief — was a bunch of not very new scare stories about ANC plans and a reassertion of old-style apartheid, notably the Group Areas Act." *The Star* says Botha had nothing new to add and was only "drumming up votes from frightened or ignorant people."

Frontline Sanctions Unlikely

"The belief is hardening in the wake of the visit to Zimbabwe by the Canadian prime minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, that sanctions on South Africa by Frontline States will remain a talking point rather than a subject for action," writes Robin Drew on the same page. "No one in any position of responsibility is suggesting that Zimbabwe is anywhere near contemplating sweeping sanctions, however much this may be talked about as the right way for the world to bring Pretoria to its senses. The fact remains that South Africa is still chief single supplier of goods for Zimbabwe, that it takes about one fifth of its exports and transports up to 90 percent of its traffic. On paper plans exist to reduce this dependency." "But for the present, Zimbabwe and Zambia cannot afford to gamble that South Africa will accept a twist of its tail without snapping back."

BUSINESS DAY on Financial Cost of Apartheid

"Sanctions are the latest cost of the policies for which [Minister of Finance] Du Plessis and his Cabinet colleagues bear direct responsibility," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 5 February. "Where previously apartheid only threatened to ruin the SA economy from within, it is now causing others to try to wreck us economically from without. Government cannot deceive itself, or the voters, about the cause of trade and financial sanctions, existing and imminent. The damage these will do is directly attributable to government's dogged pursuit of an unworkable ideology and its stubborn refusal to implement meaningful change." "History will judge apartheid as one of the more expensive exercises in social engineering, alongside the policies of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. Apartheid has stifled SA's economic potential, not increased it." "If Du Plesses will not see the link between apartheid, sanctions and the national accounts, perhaps he too should retire."

Reformist Tide Unstoppable

A second editorial on the same page says: "While government rejects the Natal Indaba, refuses black parliamentary representation and intemperately blames America for everything from sanctions to black township violence, the reformist drift away from it is becoming a torrent." "When prominent former ambassadors like Denis Worrall and Kurt von Schirnding leave, disillusioned at the lack of change and negotiation for a shared future, a reformist tide is building up which not even President Botha and his electioneering Canutes will be able to hold back."

CAPE TIMES Criticizes P.W. Botha's Group Areas Policy

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 February says: "The continuing inability of the Botha government to initiate a process of negotiation is to a large extent due to President Botha's insistence on ethnic grouping and group areas as the basis of any new constitution. This is the crux. As Mr Eglin [PFP leader] said yesterday, no black leader with significant support is interested in negotiating a new constitution which is merely an updating or refinement of apartheid. And no black leader of any stature is prepared to enter into negotiations unless the banned and imprisoned leaders and organisations are likewise free to do so."

SOWETAN on School Children Violence

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 5 February says in its page 6 editorial that "there seems to be much more than meets the eye in the continuing violence affecting political organisations and some school children in Soweto. This anxious view is being expressed by parents and other observers who view the fights between groups of children and sometimes affecting adults, as something that is being manipulated by a sinister force not yet

identified." "Most of us wish to see the school situation remain normal and we get angry when certain forces are threatening to make it as volatile as it used to be." "What angers us even more is that as soon as the Government sends its security forces back into school yards we will be hearing a lot of moaning. Let us grow up and stop this ridculous fight which nobody seems able to explain or identify with any particular force."

BEELD on Emergency Lift

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 5 February notes that the "extent to which the government has succeeded in controlling unrest is clear from the figures released by the Bureau of Information: 70 percent less unrest incidents, and 62 percent less deaths. Yet the government is still criticized in parliament for its inability to restore law and order." *Beeld* says the state of emergency "can only be lifted once this cancerous violence is cured. But even if it were possible to do so overnight, many of the underlying causes will still be there." One of the causes is a "social and political lag which needs urgent attention. But when the government wants to do that it is pelted with stones from the right."